Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE

Bombay Gazette

No. 54,915.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
6th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
16th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10490
29th "	DELHI	6990	.....	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
12th "	INDIA	7911	.....	...
19th "	MANTUA	10585	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
* 22nd "	ARCADIA	6903	.....	...
26th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10513	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	MANTUA	10585	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10490
21st "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE — Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.

PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA — Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

BERTHS HANDBOOK — Carefully selected. With full particulars, sent gratis on application.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES — Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

Calcutta : GRINDLAY & Co,
London : GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains	To sail on
Duca BALDUINO	4,380	D. Maganzini	15th Jany. 1910.
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	L. Maccini	15th Feb. 1910.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 900*	Rs. 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class, Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

REDUCED FARES TO NAPLES, GENOA, VENICE, FROM FEBRUARY, 1910.

The abovementioned fares by steamer D. Balduino and R. Rubattino, will be reduced as follows from February next:—

	Single.	Return.
1st Class, Outside Cabins	...Rs. 500	Rs. 750
1st Class, Inside Cabin	...Rs. 400	Rs. 600
2nd Class	...Rs. 350	Rs. 525

Electric fans and light in every cabin free of charge The usual comfort will be afforded to passengers.

The fares to New York will be:—1st Class, Rs. 728; and 2nd Class, Rs. 524.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISONIA	8,000	G. Bolsito	17th Jany 1910
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Feb. 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

D. OLIVA,
Ag. Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 27th Dec.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M.
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 30th Dec.	9 a.m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 31st Dec.	6 a.m.	Direct †

* Porebunder Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 30th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,813 tons, on Monday 27th Dec. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ORISSA," 5,436 tons, sailing on or about the 1st Jan. 1910.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

24th December, 1909.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares,—Rs. 400 to Rs. 480 according to position of Cabin.

Sailings.	Tonnage.	Leaving Bombay about,
S. S. "Umsumbi,"	5,000	18th February, 1910.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
'Romanby'	3835	10th Jan.	Philadelphia

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C F. Osborne, R. N. R.	7th Jan. 1910.
SOINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th Jan. 1910.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1910.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	12th March "
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	26th " "
CIRCASSIA	6716	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	13th April "
SOINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	8th May "
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	22nd " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	418
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	573
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,033
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

ENGAGE PASSAGES, SHIP AND CLEAR BAGGAGE, CARGO, ETC., FROM CUSTOMS, MEET PASSENGERS BY ALL INCOMING STEAMERS, TRANSPORTS AND AT RAILWAY STATIONS, TRANSACT GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR:—

CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD. } LONDON.
PICKFORDS, LD. }
SUTTON & CO }

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and tabling, having some horses arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 868, care of the Bombay Gazette.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan., 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	17th Feb, "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar, "
SYDNEY	4,118	X	14th Apr, "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May "
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat.	31st Dec, 1909.
SYDNEY	4,118	X	28th Jan. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA, CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,575,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director.

YULE-TIDE
EXHIBIT OF GIFTS
Select your Gifts at
.. MARCKS ..
and the task will become at once an absorbing occupation and a
REAL PLEASURE
whether you do it in person or through the post.
MARCKS'
IS AN
INDIAN PALACE
OF
JEWELLERY PRESENTS
The finest, the most Beautiful and Largest display in Western India.
PLEASE NOTE!
WE COMPETE FOR
QUALITY AND STYLE,
NOT PRICE.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
Watch and clock Makers, Jewellers, Silversmiths and Opticians.
BOMBAY & POONA.

'XMAS, 1909.
Orders for
CAKES,
'XMAS BOXES,
etc.,
NOW REGISTERED AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST, NOW READY.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD
For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.
Full particulars and prices on application to
MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.
MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.
DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.
ERECTION OF - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.
SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.
GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

AGAIN FIRST
in popularity at Olympia Show
DUNLOP TYRES
Census of Tyres fitted to Exhibition Cars:
1,072 DUNLOPS
1,341 divided between 19 other tyre makes
BRITISH and FOREIGN.
GOLFERS.
The enjoyment of your games depends as much upon the ball you play with as upon other factors.
The Dunlop Golf Balls both
ORANGE SPOT
AND
JUNIOR
give the best results.
THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, No. 1.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Largest Importers of CHEESE, MACCARONI, PURE OLIVE OIL, DRY NUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, and CHESTNUTS, from the best Houses.
ALL NEW & FRESH LOT JUST to hand Oilmanstores and Provisions.
VISIT OUR STORES EARLY, REGISTER ORDER FOR XMAS.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House Calcutta, 1890, also the designs and arrangements for the reception of H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, S. Africa.
WM. CHS. SMITH & CO FROM LONDON.
PAINTERS & HOUSE DECORATORS.
Importers of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.
ZINCESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S INGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.
Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL" is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
'Importers of:—
KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.
"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE FOR OIL ENGI...
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL
LIQUID FUEL
"PESTE...
TH...

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on TUESDAY, the 4th January, 1910, at 3-30 P.M. Standard Time, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1909.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election and to confirm the appointments of Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th December, 1909, to 12th January, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co., LD.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th December, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 1st January, 1910, the Undersigned will CEASE to act as Agents for the ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, Limited.

All communications should in future be addressed direct to the Company at their offices at Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents,
The Asiatic Petroleum Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 1st January, 1910, the Undersigned will CEASE to act as Agents, for the ANGLO SAXON PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED.

All communications should in future be addressed direct to the Company, at their offices, at Grahams Buildings, Bombay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the DRAINAGE and PLUMBING WORK, required for the Princess Market, Princess Street, for the New Piece-Goods Bazar Co., Ld.

Tender Forms and bill of quantities can be obtained at the Offices of the Co., 12, Hammam Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 and 5, on payment of Rs. 5.

Tenders must be delivered at the offices of the Company by 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, January 5th, 1910.

A deposit of Rupees 500 must accompany each Tender and it will be forfeited in the event of a contractor refusing to carry out the works according to his Tender. Approximate cost of works Rs. 50,000.

The work must be completed by 31st March, 1910.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ARTHUR C. PAYNE, M.S.A.,
Architect, Navsari Buildings,
Hornby Road.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

PASSENGER FARES.

ON and from 1st January, 1910, the PASSENGER FARES over this Railway's entire system including Midland Section and Agra Delhi Chord Line, will be calculated on the following REVISED BASIS :—

SINGLE TICKETS.		Pies per mile.
First Class	First 300 miles	18
	Additional distance	12
Second Class	First 300 miles	9
	Additional distance	6
3rd Class Ordinary	First 100 miles	2½
	Additional distance	2
3rd Class by Mail (As at present)		3

RETURN TICKETS.

First Class	27
Second Class	13½

2. Return Tickets available for six months will be issued in local booking between any two Stations, over 100 miles apart and in through booking with Foreign Railways when the journey over this Railway is over 100 miles but subject to a minimum charge as for 150 miles.

3. For further particulars application may be made to the Undersigned or the Fare Lists exhibited at Stations may be referred to.

4. [illegible] at present in [illegible] for Season Tickets.

5. Week and Return Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued available between certain Principal Stations, at rates notified from time to time.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Peerless Terminus,
Bombay, 11th December, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 55 or 1909.

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED, ... Plaintiffs

vs.

(1) GOOLAM HOOSEIN ESSAJI;
(2) ESSAJI TAJBHOY and
(3) the firm of Messrs. ESSAJI ALIBHOY and Company ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 20th day of September 1909, the following immoveable property is sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the court [illegible] MONDAY the 10th day of January, 1910, at [illegible] past three o'clock in the afternoon

[illegible] PARTICULARS.

[illegible] of the plaintiffs and

[illegible] THE

[illegible] in

[illegible] er

[illegible] re

[illegible] BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on FRIDAY, the 31st instant and on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 1st, and 3rd proximo, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY.

DRAWING TEACHERS' EXAMINATION, 1910.

A SPECIAL CLASS will be held for preparing candidates for the above Examination, on SATURDAYS, from 10-40 A. M., till 4-40 P. M. Commencing SATURDAY 8th January, 1910.

Fee Rs. 3 per mensem.

CECIL L. BURNS,
Principal.

Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, 17th December 1909.

BOMBAY THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 1ST JANUARY, 1910.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on MONDAY, 27th December, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 21st December, 1909.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE :—

	Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	3,000
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chauffeurs a speciality.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET
(Opposite Lipton's).

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.

LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING [illegible] & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had [illegible] control over his Capital once paid down.

[illegible] apply to—

[illegible] & CO.

[illegible] and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents the
POLLARD
LILLIPUTIAN OPERA CO.
50. Brilliant Artistes 50.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
MONDAY, 27th Dec.
Special Matinee at 5-30 p.m.
THE RUNAWAY GIRL.
NIGHT PERFORMANCE
THE BELL OF NEW YORK.
TUESDAY, 28th Dec.—LA POUPEE.
WEDNESDAY, 29th Dec.—FLORODORA.
THURSDAY, 30th Dec.—IN TOWN.
FULL ORCHESTRA, Elaborated Scenery and Dresses.
Doors Open at 8-30. Commencing 9-30.
Prices, Rs. 5, 3, 1. Boxes, Rs. 50, 40 & 30.
Plan Now Open at S. ROSE & Co.
CHILDREN TO MATINEES, HALF PRICE.
Special Discounts for Season Tickets for Orchestra and Circle only.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.....SYDNEY T. PEASE
COMMENCING
SATURDAY, JANUARY 1
FOR A SHORT SEASON OF TWO WEEKS ONLY.
SYDNEY T. PEASE
PRESENTS, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
THE ENGLISH COMEDY CO.
IN A REPERTOIRE OF LONDON SUCCESSES.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 1,
The Great Cavalier Play
FOR THE KING
The finest scenic Production ever Presented in India.
MONDAY, JANUARY 3,
Bernard Shaw's Brilliant Comedy.
YOU NEVER CAN TELL
TUESDAY, JANUARY 4,
Sir Charles Wyndham's Success.
MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5,
The late Sir Henry Irving's Masterpiece.
THE BELLS
Preceded by Sir Conan Doyle's "Waterloo."
THURSDAY, JANUARY 6,
The Charming Comedy from the Adelphi Theatre.
DR. WAKE'S PATIENT
FRIDAY, JANUARY 7,
The New Roman Religious Historical Play.
The SCEPTRE and the CROSS
Dedicated by special permission to the late Sir Henry Irving's.
Prices, Rs. 5, 3, 2, & 1. Boxes, Rs. 25 to 50.
Box Plan at SOUNDY'S.

THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT
GRAND
XMAS ATTRACTION
"THE TWO FRIENDS"
A stirring pathetic story, dealing with a child and her dog.
FULL BAND IN OUR ALFRESCO GARDENS.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MAROKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. Also Includes Tables of Par Conversion—Conversion—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Re. 1. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

FOR PLEASURE TRIPS to ELEPHANTA CAVES, harbour excursions, towing, etc. always available a fast powerful Steam Launch. Apply P. NASARWANJI & Co. 9-10, Elphinstone Circle.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Farakh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No 538, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new Mrs L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 2 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete reshuffle of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 3 annas each up to 12 months old ; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Re. 1, Apply Box No. 402, c/o. Bombay Gazette" Office

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand ; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 154, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10, Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS ? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

"HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best china silk suit, from [illegible] Rs. 10, 11-8 and 25.

[illegible] Trousers „ „ Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.

F. Holland „ „ Rs. 11 and 12.

Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.

„ „ „ Trouser, Rs. 2-8.

„ „ Ram Ram Twill shirts, Rs. 3 for ½ dozen.

„ „ Striped Pajama suits, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.

Patterns self-measurement.

A trial is solicited.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT

OF THE NEW "REVLUC PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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Choice selection, replete with latest Home Novelties.

SHERATON, CHIPPENDALE & FRENCH FURNITURE. | OUR SPECIALITY.

Large choice of Brocades, Tapestries, Cretonnes, etc.
Axiniouster, Brussels and Indian Carpets,
Linoleums, Table Linen, etc., etc,
Painting and House Decorations Artistically executed.

ART CATALOGUE FREE.

SAMPLES OF HIGH CLASS CRETONNES AND TAPESTRIES ON APPLICATION

For Special Designs, Estimates and other particulars please apply to—

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75, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1
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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
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BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed, Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH (Calcutta), MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances in sums under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ...	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
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LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
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RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnaraia, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon ; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£	1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	800,000
RESERVE FUND	£	750,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„	15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojin Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS :—
The Bank of England ; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH :—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
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K. KODAMA.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings Manager,
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ...	...Gold	$3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ...	...Gold	$3,605,119·45

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.
BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
Hankow.	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Cauckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire, Inspection respectfully invited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, being a Bank Holiday, our WEEKLY SALE will take place TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, almirahs, cupboards, chest of drawers, safe by Godrej and Boyce, English clock, strikes hour and half hours, large phonograph, 4 single harnesses, 2 saddles.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver, in following suits:—In Suit No.141 of 1909 (Joosub Jacob vs Halimbai)

Gold bangles, kadas, hasars, googri, vali, ear-ring, silver tods, langar, athasea, kada, etc.

In Suit No.834 of 1906 (Fatmabai vs. Bawa Miya):—

Silver articles such as trumblers, vati, bangles, surmanadi, etc., also cupboards, tables, chairs, cots, safe, crockery, glassware, chandelier, copper pots, wearing apparel.

In Suit No. 393 of 1909 (Khan Mahomed Haji Vazir vs. Tyeb Haji Esmal & others :—

Watch and guard, buttons.

At 3 p.m.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

1—5 1-2 H. P., 1 cylinder, 2 seated, Baby Fusgot, motorcar, with hood lamps and tools complete in running order. The car may be seen at the Belsore Motor Garage, Ravlin Street, Bori Bunder.

Rubber-tyred victoria.

By order of Abdulally Essajee and Bros. and on account and at risk of Haji Hasan Haji Esac—

1 new landaulette made to order.

SALE OF PHONOGRAPH RECORDS and office furniture of Nicole Freres (India Ld.) in Parsi Bazar Street Fort.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire the Receiver in suit No. 938 of 1909 (Atmaram Surajmal Desai of J. A. Maclean) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place on THURSDAY, the 30th Instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

A collection of phonograph records, accessories tools, office tables, chairs, stands copying press, Kitson light, etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties at Byculla Ripon Road, Mahomedan Street near Shett Adam Siddick's new Masjid at Madanpoora.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Abdool Sekoor Esmail, and Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will put for sale by Public Auction, the following valuable landed properties on the day and at the time and place, mentioned below :—

Lot No. I.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th January 1910, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of form land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse, standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration, Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 255 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collecter or the Land Revenue Under Old Nos. 135 and 824, New No. A/18645, Old Survey Nos. 269,270, and New Survey No. 37/8554, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, under E Ward No. 3877 (27), and street No. 64 Z, and bounded as follows,—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Khoja Allarkhan Rahimtoola, on or towards the south by the property of Amoomyia Shaik Hassan Chandoolkar, on or towards the east by the public road, leading to Ripon Road, and on towards the west partly by the property hereinafter secondly described and partly by the property of Khoja Allarkhan Rahimtoola.

Lot No. II.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th January 1910, at at 5 p. m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, or ground, forming a portion of the land, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1360S, and under New Survey No. 1/3589 together with the foundations standing thereon, situate at Mahomedan Street, on the western side of Ripon Road in the centre of the Old Race Course, near Byculla outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 800 square yards or thereabouts (equivalent to 9 kathies), and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 402 (3), and Street No. 215 B, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the land hereinbefore firstly described and partly by the land of Amoomyia Shaikh Hassan, on or towards the west by the property of Ibrahimji Jalalbhoy, on or towards the north by the property of Khoja Allarkhan Rahimtoola, and on or towards the south by the property of Karim Sulemanji Bohri.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., Solicitors for the Official Assignee, at their office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VERY valuable properties known as "Watson's Hotal Annexe" and the "Watson's" or "Esplande Hotel" in Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,

Suit No. 663 of 1909.

Raja Bahadur Narsingirji Giangirji of Hyderabad, Deccan ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

1 Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, Executor of the last Will of Nawab Syed Abdul Hakkarnalker, Sirdar Dilerul-Mulk Bahadur, and

2. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from and by order of Limji N. Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit by an order of the High Court, dated the 11th November, 1909, and 2nd December, 1909, respectively, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said order, Messrs. CRAWFORD and COMPANY, Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of January, 1910, at 4 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises as a going concern, the very valuable property known as the Watson's Hotel Annexe, situate at Apollo Bunder Road in Bombay, consisting of the immoveable property described in the first schedule hereto, together with the entire stock of the furniture, crockery, cutlery, glassware, electric and other fittings, engines and dynamos, used in connection with the business of the said Hotel, together also with the Good Will of the said business and will also on MONDAY the 17th day of January, 1910, at the same hour similarly put up for sale as a going concern at the premises the very valuable property known as the "Watsons" or "Esplanade Hotel" situate at the Esplanade Road, in Bombay, consisting of the immoveable property described in 2nd schedule hereto, together with the entire stock of the furniture, crockery, fittings, Good Will as aforesaid,

FIRST SCHEDULE.

All that right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all and singular the leasehold land and hereditaments, comprised in and demised by the Indenture of Lease, dated the 22nd December, 1885, and

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.—CONTD.

Ardeshir Hormasji Wadia but now of the Army and Navy Cooperative Society, Ltd., together with a very substantially built 4 storeyed building thereon, assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1163, Street Nos. 10, 2, 4 and 6 Esplanade and Fuller Roads.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver, at their Office No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, at their Office, in Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 27th December, 1909.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties at Mount Road, Mazagon.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, for Aga Shamsudinshah, the Administrator of the estate of Aga Jangishah, deceased, the undermentioned properties, situate at Mount Road, Mazagon, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. at the premises, on the 7th day of January, 1910, at the times specified against the said properties.

PARTICULARS.

Mount Road, 3 Small Houses, Nos. 14, 16 and 18, at 4-30 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mazagon, admeasuring about 2,212 sq. yards, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 16278, New Survey No. 3/3662, and Old Survey No. 689, and assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 14-16-18, and bounded on the east by the Public Road, called Mount Road, on the west by the property of Bai Dhunbaiji Sorabji, on the south by the property of Merwanji Hirjibhoy, and on the north by the property 2ndly described.

At 5 p. m. Mount Road, big House, Nos. 20-22.

All that piece or parcel of Government land with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises, standing thereon, situate lying, and being at Mazagon, admeasuring 13032 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16236, New Survey No. 3661, and Old Survey No. 671, and assessed by the Municipality under street Nos. 20-22, and bounded on the east by a Public Road called Mount Road, on the west partly by the property of Shaikh Sharafally Mamooji and partly by the property of Chamakaran Keloth Maccikaks, on the south by the property firstly described, and on the north by the property of Nanoji Rittanji Nasir.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, at their office, 12, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th December, 1909.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

Is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Can be obtained from
Messrs. MANEKJI & Co., Church Gate Street,
" D. C. UMRIGAR & Co., Crawford Market
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner of Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable
Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

MOTORISTS,
ARE YOU WORRIED
With exorbitant prices for ACCESSORIES AND SPARES, Coupled with indifferent treatment?
IF SO, TRY
M. BUTLER & CO.
And you will find that they are not addicted to FANCY PRICES,
And will give you prompt attention.
Call or write for anything you require to
M. BUTLER & CO.,
NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Bank of Bombay	500	500	12 p.c.	1502½
Bank of India	100	50	6 "	66
Bank of Bengal	500	500	13 "	1490
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1350
Bank of Burmah	100	100		113
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10		10
Specie Bank	100	50		58
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100		250
Punjab National Bank...	100	100		120
People's Bank of India...	50	30		38
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	14 p.c.	£60
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
Do.	25	12	6 "	£17
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$ 125 £25	$ 125 £25	£2 12 p.c.	591 1-4 630

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p.c.	587½
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	5 "	117
Sindh Light Railway Ld	100	100		104
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	500	500	4 "	435
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	6 "	117

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alek Ashdown & Co.	100	100	6 p.c.	382
All India Ut. Co. Ld.	100	20	...	12
Bamakua	10	10	...	9½
Back Bay Bath	50	50	5 p.c.	36
Badham Pile	100	100	...	132
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	Par
Bombay Burmah T Corpn.	125	125	15 p.c.	430
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. O.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	96
Do. do. P.	£10	£10	...	151
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	...	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	40	1000
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	...	500
Bombay S. N. Co. O	250	250	10	317½
Do. do. P.	250	250	5	275
Central I. M. Co. Ld.	100	100	35	342
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	130
Empire of I. L. A.	500	50	18 p.c.	120
John Roberts and Co.	100	100	10	200
Josts Fans Supply Co.	100	50	6	60
Kemp and Co.	200	175	10½	180
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	...
Maruks and Co	100	100	10	125
Mainland Price and Co. O.	100	500	...	Par
Do. do. P.	100	100	...	Par
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt L. A. Co.	200	50	...	200
Philips and Co.	40	40	...	50
Port Canning Co.	1000	100	...	712½
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	18
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	...	111
Soundy and Co.	100	100	...	N.
Tata Iron Steel Co. D.	75	25	...	12
Ld. P.	30	30	...	62
Thacker and Co.	150	70	...	60
Telephone Co.	100	100	25 p.c.	290
Treacher and Co.	25	25	...	32½
	500	500	...	560

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	500	500	yr. 20	410
Alliance	1000	1000	...	140
Benar Mfg.	200	200	...	160
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	40	300 N
Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co.	250	250	15½	560
Bombay United	250	250	20	390
Century	100	100	5	390
Central India	500	500	55	1375
China	1000	1000	...	600 N
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	600
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	50	1100
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	600
Connaught	300	300	...	100
Coorla	1000	1000	...	600
Crescent	100	100	...	87½
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	1005
Crown	1000	1000	...	1000
David	250	250	...	380
Emperor Edward	500	500	...	890
Empress	500	500	...	325
Fazulbhoy	250	250	10 p.c.	238
Framji Petit	1000	1000	60	1755
Finlay Mills	250	250	...	247½
Gold Mohur	500	500	...	315
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	469
Howard and Bullough	500	500	35	410
Hyderabad	1000	1000	60	1100
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	105
Indian Mfg.	1000	1000	...	500
Indo-China Mfg.	1000	1000	75	1150
James Greaves	500	500	...	280
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	...	170
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	250
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh	1000	610	25	1000
Khatow Makonjee	1000	1000	25	770
Kohinoor	500	500	15	695
Leopold	100	100	...	25
Lakshmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 100	1580
Madras United	1000	1000	80	2900
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	75	3540
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	150	3250
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	36	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	N
New Great Eastern	200	200	5	190
New City of Bombay	500	500	30	750
Phoenix	100	100	...	86½
Presidency	1000	1000	yr. 40	450
Queen	1000	1000	nil	600
Ripon	1000	1000	50 div.	750
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	60	900
Sassoon Silk	500	500	yr 35	625
Sholapur	1000	1000	150	4200
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	200
Standard Mills	500	500	60	1430
Sun	250	250	nil	150
Swan	250	250	nil	255
Swadeshi	500	500	30	1185
Textile	500	500	25	1050
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	500	nil	330
Do. P.	400	400	nil	360
Western India	1000	1000	25	870

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	300	...
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	101½
Broach Cawnpore	200	200	nil	170
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	325
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty	250	250	40	550
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6	105
Indian Cotton	125	125	7½	137½
Khanganm	400	400	nil	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	277½
New East India	1600	1600	75	1090
New Mofussil Co.	400	425	50	720
New Berar	500	525	30	550
New Prince of Wales	500	510	30	600
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	725
Surat City	200	200	20	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	45	600
Wadhwan W. & P.	150	50	12	...

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MASCARENHAS.—Dec. 26, at 7-45 p.m., Leandro Mascarenhas, Editor, "Anglo-Lusitano." Funeral leaves his residence at French Bridge, Girgaum, at 4-30 p.m. this (Monday) evening.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—December 14, wife of Sergeant G. I. F. Brown, M. W. S., Murree, at Ferozepore, of a son.

CHISHOLM—December 10, at Umballa, the wife of Sub-Conductor Colin Chisholm, Supply and Transport Corps, of a son.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR.
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

H. E. the Governor visits Alibag 12 noon.

B. V. R. (E) Company's Dance, Cathedral High School, 9-30.

St. Mary's Ex-Students' Christmas Tree, and small dance.

Pollard Opera Company, "The Run-away Girl," 5-30 p.m.; and "The Belle of New York," 9-30 p.m., Empire Theatre.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30 and 10 p. m.

Skating Rink, Oruickshank-road, 6 to 8 p. m. and 9-30 to 11. p.m.

Maxim: "A pin a day is a great a year."—OLD PROVERB.

THE WEEK'S CALENDER.

Tuesday, December 28th.—Pollard Opera Company, "La Poupee," Empire Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

HONORARY PERSONAL PHYSICIAN.—We hear that His Highness the Gaekwar has appointed Dr. R. Row, of Bombay, honorary personal physician in his private department.

JAPANESE GYMKHANA.—On the gymkhana ground opposite the Cooperage, we understand, His Excellency the Governor will perform the interesting ceremony of opening the Japanese Gymkhana, built in Bombay, on the afternoon of Monday the 3rd January.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT THE JAMSETJI HOSPITAL.—H. E. the Governor visited the J. J. Hospital on Wednesday afternoon. He was received by Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, I.M.S., (Principal G. M. College and Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital), and the officer I.M.S., officers and staff of the J. J. Hospital. His Excellency was shown round the wards of the Hospital and evinced great interest in the cases that were shown him and kindly sympathy for the patients. He also visited the new operating theatre which has been in use for only the last five months and which is known as Sir William Moore's theatre. Afterwards His Excellency visited the Cawasji Jehangir of the Eye Hospital.

"A WORTHY CITIZEN HONOURED."—Under the above head line, the "Indian Spectator" remarks:—True worth has very little chance of recognition in a city like ours, where brag and bluster usually pass for public spirit. It is cheering, therefore, to see a citizen like Mr. Shapurji Broacha publicly honoured by his brother brokers of Bombay. These are hard-headed business men, knowing whom, when and how to appreciate. The public life of Bombay is sadly wanting in discrimination, whether it be in the sphere of charity or civic merit. The man of push, with two or three trumpeters in the press at his disposal, may carry everything before him, if so minded. He may drive the mob as a drove of cattle, whisk up the school boy battalion, and with their help presume to dictate to the city and those who work quietly for its welfare as a whole. We have seen many men of this latter class give up the struggle in despair. Mr. Broacha seems to be made of sterner stuff, and wisely enough he sticks to the subjects over which he has acquired a mastery. We should like a man of his calibre to be in the Corporation and on the Board of the Improvement Trust as also in the Legislative Council, where finance will play a larger part in the deliberations than before. That Mr. Broacha is a quiet worker as he is known to be a quiet giver, may be noted from the fact that this writer saw him in the flesh for the first time only on the eve of the unveiling of his portrait—a very faithful likeness apparently.

HINDU MEETING IN BOMBAY.

The Nasik Tragedy.

A largely attended meeting of the Yajurvedi Palshikar Brahmins of Bombay, was held on Wednesday evening, at the residence of Dr. D. B. Naik Dandekar, Girgaum, to express sorrow at the sad death of Mr. A.M.T. Jackson and to condemn the perpetrator. Among those present were Rao Sahib P. B. Joshi, Dr. D. B. Naik Dandekar, Mr. K.A. Padhye, Chairman, Thana Municipality, Shrimant Kashinath Pant Mogre of Shirgaon and many others. Rao Saheb P. B. Joshi was called to the chair.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, dwelt on the late Mr. Jackson, in whom they had lost, the best friend of Indians, the patron of the poor and helpless, the learned admirer of Vadanta Philosophy and the earnest advocate of the policy of concessions, conciliation and sympathy. There was on one more highly esteemed, loved and honoured by all in the Presidency, than Mr. Jackson. His sympathies with the people were genuine and practical and all his charities were catholic and secret like those of his friend and master Sir James Campbell. Rao Sahab Joshi narrated some incidents characteristic of the deceased love of Sanskrit and his catholic benevolence to pandits and shastries. By the death of Mr. Jackson the people of India lose one of their best friends the Bombay Presidency one of their best Orientalists and scholar and the Bombay Government one of their ablest officers. Our prayer to God is that He may give everlasting peace and happiness to the soul of our dear friend.

The following resolution was then proposed by Dr. D. B. Naik Dandekar, L.M. and S. and seconded by Mr. K. A. Padhye, Chairman, Thana Municipality, and passed unanimously:—

"That this meeting expresses its deep sorrow at the sad news of the dastardly outrage committed by an Indian on Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, the able, popular and learned Collector of Nasik and condemns in the strongest terms the foul crime and its cruel perpetrator. That the President of the meeting may be authorized to forward a copy of the above resolution for the information of Government and that a letter of condolence may be sent to Mrs. Jackson conveying to her the deepest sympathy of the meeting at her sad bereavement."

Speeches, in support of the resolution, were made by Dr. D. B. Naik Dandekar, Mr. Padhye, Mr. M. B. Joshi, Mr. Mogre and others.

"FOR THE KING."

THIS romantic costume play of the Stuart period has been chosen to open Mr. Sydney Pease's season in Bombay, with his English Comedy Company. They will appear for the first time in this City on their way to the Farther East, at the Novelty Theatre on New Year's Day. The Company have just concluded a most successful, season in Calcutta, during which this play was repeated by special request for a less than twelve consecutive nights, an occurrence which is almost unique in the history of the drama in India. Mr. Pease will appear in his original part of "Cromwell," and the leading lady is Miss Maude Stewart Drewry, who has never failed to score a success in the pathetic role of Harry Clavering's wife.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

FIFTY YEARS' PROGRESS.

THE "Kaiser-i-Hind" :—Among the several impressions which, it has been found, are very hard to efface is one which has not a little influenced even some of our foremost men. The idea is general that India was far better off in every way under the regime of the old John Company in spite of its shop-keeping characteristics, than it has ever been since this great dependency passed under the direct control of the British Crown. There are various reasons why this impression has taken rather a deep root even in the minds of those who ought to know better. But it is not our intention to go into them on this occasion. It will suffice if it is proved, to the complete satisfaction of all fair-minded men, that the impression referred to above is the result of an incorrect perspective and that things really are not as bad as they seem to be. Such an attempt is imperatively necessary just now when the atmosphere is surcharged with the electricity of discontent, and unripe youths, taking their cue from elders, who were the innocent authors of certain unfair and misleading theories, insanely commit base murder, citing in their justification the essence of these theories. It is but fair that the other side of the shield should be turned to the gaze of those who see only its sombre characteristics. Our task has been made easier than it would otherwise have been by an important memorandum just issued by the India Office on some of the result of the Indian administration during the last fifty years, the period during which this vast country has been under the direct control of the Crown. The whole field of social and material progress is exhaustively surveyed, and the striking array of facts and figures given bears convincing testimony to the wisdom, justice and beneficence of British rule. If a political inconoclast were to wade through the murky archives of history we can confidently assert that even after prodigious labour, he will be unable to find even one instance in which a conquered race has made such bewildering progress under its alien masters as India has made under the ages of the "Pax Britannica." But a taste of positive evidence will be more convincing than any number of generalisations.

A UNITED CONGRESS.

The "Gujerati":—We confess we do not understand the hysterial talk in which some people indulge about having what is called a United Congress. It is difficult to see what is meant by a United Congress or what is there to prevent any Indian who is in sympathy with the Congress movement from joining the Congress and taking a part in its deliberations. Neither the constitution nor the rules and regulations of the Congress, as settled by the Allahabad Convention Committee, are of an immutable character, and if Congressmen as a body desire to alter them in any respect the existing rules do not come in the way of that being done. The contention that the constitution and rules were not voted upon by all Congressmen is altogether meaningless. It is clear that the Surat Congress, constituted as it was, cannot be re-summoned. If the principles, rules and resolutions recognised, acted upon or passed at each session of the Congress have all along been held binding upon successive Congresses, though their composition differed from year to year, it is simply querulous to urge that the constitution and rules settled at Allahabad, which were accepted and acted upon by the Madras Congress, should again be submitted to the Congress for approval.

MR. D. E. WACHA: A STRANGE ANOMALY.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—Since we are on the subject of these elections we feel bound to refer to a strange anomaly. Our readers, or for the matter of the people throughout India, are not strangers to the name of Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha. For more that a quarter of a century he has been to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta what Marshal Ney was to the great Napoleon. From its very birth Mr. Wacha has been one of the main props of the National Congress. He has long been a power to count with in the Corporation, the Improvement Trust, the Millowners' Association and half a dozen other public bodies. His activities have been so strenuous, so varied and distributed over such a wide area that this "little" great man may rightly be said to belong to all India and not to Bombay alone. His character is irreproachable, his abilities unquestioned, his energy and fervour undisputed, his supremacy in matters financial and economic admitted—and yet this worthy citizen of Bombay, a man of whom any city in the world would be proud, has not yet entered the sacred portals of the Legislative Council! If this is not an anomaly we would like to know what is. Perhaps, he was too modest by nature to ever offer himself as a candidate. But, surely, at least one of the many Englishmen who have presided over the administration of this Presidency during the last 25 years ought to have descerned the real merit and worth of the man. But the mystery can be easily explained. Mr. Wacha has never cultivated the arts of coaxing and self-advertisement to which H. E. Sir George Clarke sarcastically referred at the Cama Memorial meeting the other day. It appears, however, that the new Council is likely [to be more fortunate than its predecessors in so far as securing the presence of Mr. Wacha. We hear that Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, who has been elected by the Millowners'Association, is likely to go to the Imperial Legislative Council as the representative of the Bombay Mahomedans. If our information is correct the Association will have to elect another member in Mr. Fazulbhoy's place. Need we say that the Millowners cannot possibly do better than elect Mr. Wacha?

THE ORIENT CLUB.

The "Rast Goftar":—The Orient Club has acquired a new building of its own, with larger accommodation for its members, which will add to the popularity of this single institution in this city, where Europeans and Indians meet on equal terms in social intercourse. The idea which led its early promoters to start this club was suggested by the absence of a proper medium to bring the two nationalities together, not only for an exchange of thought but for the cultivation of good feelings and the removal of social aloofness which stands as a dividing wall between one community and another. The Indians urge with some bitterness that they have no access to European clubs which are rigidly shut up against members of their community. On the other hand, it is urged, and with some semblance of a good argument, that clubs are coteries of people uniting for recreation and amusement, and the selection of the members must follow the line of the majority's views as to what company would meet their taste and inclinations. Exclusiveness is a radical feature of club-life as such, and shows itself everywhere by classifying society into invidious divisions which, in a polyglot city like ours, naturally assumes a further division on sectarian principles. The European clubs, likewise, are not exempt from this pervading feature of club life and each institution is at liberty as much to choose between the various classes of society from amongst their own people as between communities and communities. However, Indians object not so much to the refusal of membership in European Clubs as the inexorable rule which rigidly excludes them on all occasions; and, as it seems that a friendly understanding and amicable relations between the ruling and the governed classes can best be cultivated in India on a social plane, Europeans may often depart from this hard and fast rule by meeting Indians occasionally at social gatherings in their clubs. Sir George Clarke who has seen enough of Indian life, has not been slow in marking the peculiarities of Indian character in its appreciation of kindly and courteous treatment and the readiness to repay it with overwhelming gratitude. His public utterances like his actions always breathe sympathy and he has never missed an occasion to cultivate friendly intercourse between his own community and the Indians. The Orient Club is organized after his ideas of a club as a social republic and properly conducted it would serve as an excellent connecting link between the various communities of this city.

The "Gujerati":—On Wednesday last His Excellency Sir George Clarke performed the interesting ceremony of opening the new building for the Orient Club. It is in every sense a cosmopolitan club where respectable members of different communities can meet on terms of perfect social equality. The Clubs in this city as elsewhere are conducted on exclusive lines and in a cosmopolitan city like Bombay an institution like the Orient Club was a much-felt necessity. It was opened on 1st May 1900 with the co-operation and good-will of men like Sir Charles Olivant, and the Hon. Sir Muir Mackenzie also has interested himself in the prosperity and success of the Club. It is now located in a permanent home on one of the finest sites in Bombay and it is a happy augury that the new Club-house was opened by a sympathetic Governor like Sir George Clarke who, as was remarked by him has come to India with a view to promote kindlier feelings between different communities and to show his sympathy with every useful movement. Peace and good-will among men, said His Excellency, is the finest ideal that can be set before humanity and it is only by aiming at the realization of that ideal that the various communities in this vast country can walk in the path of steady and peaceful progress. "It is only by whole-hearted co-operation," observed His Excellency, "that the problems of India can be solved and her prosperity and progress assured. In promoting such co-operation the Orient Club can play its part and it is to the sacred cause of peace and good-will in this presidency that I dedicate this building which I have now the honour to declare open." This was well and truly said and does great credit to the heart and head of His Excellency. The feeling reference to the change in his own circumstances and to the anxious and hard work His Excellency has now to do will find a sympathetic response everywhere and it must be acknowledged that His Excellency has been doing his best to act upon the principle of peace and good-will which is to be the guiding principle of the Orient Club.

THE MODERATES' MANIFESTO.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—There is no gainsaying the fact that although the principles underlying the new Reforms have met with almost universal approval, the Regulations promulgated to carry them into effect have failed to do so. They have on the other hand not merely disappointed, but even exasperated some of the leading Moderates. The Bombay Moderates, with their usual patience and reticence, have not yet given went to all they feel in the matter. We wish their Bengali comrades had done the same. A Manifesto has been issued by Dr. Rash Behari Ghose and Babu Surendranath Bannerjee in which they voice forth some genuine grievances felt not only by a considerable section of educated opinion in Bengal but in other parts of India as well. Some of these grievances are undoubtedly legitimate, but we wish the Moderates of Bengal had enumerated them in less forceful language. The Moderates have won the battle of principles and the meaning of the Regulations is bound to come, for Lord Minto himself has more than once admitted that they are merely tentative and will be modified in the light of experience. So the Moderates should cease to frown at them and concentrate all their energy on getting them mended.

The "Parsi":—If the Reform Scheme represents a stage of the road to the millenium the Regulations, which may be regarded as the vehicle for traversing that road, provide a little discomfort on the way to better things. In Bengal, Mr. Surendranath Banerji and Dr. Rash Behari Ghose have issued a Manifesto of Disappointment. Mr. Surendranath, however, has no cause for personal dissatisfaction, a special exception being made in his favour, whereas in Poona, there is indignation over the case of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, who is also the subject of a special exception—but in the opposite direction he having been pronounced by the Bombay Government an unfit person for election. Without entering into the merits of any case, it seems to us ill-advised of Government either to have made rules enumerating disqualifications or to have exercised this invidious power of premature veto at all. We are not aware that such rules exist in Parliament, were members' powers are far larger and less fettered than on the Indian Councils—there is certainly one honourable member for an Irish constituency who was under sentence of death no great time ago. The whole position is a false one. If a certain electorate is deemed fit to be represented on a Council, then it is surely fit to select its representatives. Should the representative have done anything to displease Government the constituency may even regard it as a suitable opportunity for demonstrating that the public was not also displeased.

The "Indian Spectator":—The manifesto of the Calcutta Congress leaders seems to have been issued in response to H. E. the Viceroy's appeal to the good sense of the community. The greater part of it is critical, for the leaders do not wish to give themselves away in a moment of grateful generosity. They summarise the objections that have been urged against the reforms in the Press, and focus in the document the opinions of the educated community of the Congress school; but they prevent it being understood that their followers have no good instincts about them and are capable only of complaining. A reputation of that kind would be fatal to the prospects of any community and put it out of court. Besides the defects in the regulations, the authors of the manifesto take occasion to declare that in their own province the retention of the partition unmodified was another source of disappointment. It was apparently expected with great confidence that though the Secretary of State had so many years and so repeatedly refused to disturb the settled fact, he might, at the point of entering the new haven of popularity repent of his past hard-headedness and undo the fact. But that was not to be. Lord Morley will not repent. One swallow does not make a spring, nor does one administrative measure cover the whole ground of politics. Why should the educated community despair of a change in the regulations because it despairs of a modification of some administrative measure?

A POPULAR PARSI DOCTOR.

Presentation of an Address.

A MEETING of representative ladies and gentlemen was held yesterday afternoon, at Bai Motlibai's Bungalow, Parel, to present an address of congratulation to Dr. S S. Batliwala on his receiving the commission of a Justice of the Peace.

Among those present were:—Mr. Merwanji Dadabhoy, Mr. and Mrs. James McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Gawthorne, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Framji B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Grimshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Waller, Mr. and Miss Mellor, Mr. and Mrs. Mellor, Mr. and Miss Ardeshir Sorabji Wadia, Dr. B. P. Banaji, Dr. K. M. Dubash, Mr. Shapurji Daroowala and Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Bamji.

Rao Bahadur Vissonji Khimji, who was called to the chair, referred to the general popularity and usefulness of Dr. Batliwala in suitable terms. He also referred in pathetic terms to the Nasik tragedy and exhorted the audience to see their children did not fall in the hands of anarchists and that home education more than any other which makes a citizen royal.

The address was then read.

THE ADDRESS.

Among other things the address referred to the long keenly felt want of a Justice of the Peace who was known and accesible on the spot to the residents of Parel and those connected with the district, and who possessed a sympathetic and courteous disposition. This want had at last been supplied. The regret was that this mark of Government's appreciation of the many noble qualities of head and heart of Dr. Batliwala should have been so long delayed. Dr. Batliwala was not only a citizen, eager and vigilant in the promotion of the welfare of this city, but as a universal friend and brother, ever ready to extend to others, the kindness of heart, genuine sympathy and thoughtful help to the poor and the indigent and from the very commencement of his practice extended to the poor free professional help and the advantage of medicine dispensed gratis. In the Municipal Corporation of Bombay he had evinced unflinching zeal in the interests of his Ward and procured for it many benefits never before enjoyed. The address also referred to his deep-rooted loyalty which he possesses in a pre-eminent degree. His private charities had not failed to capture the love and esteem of the residents of Parel and Dadar.

Dr. Batliwala, in reply, said his highest ideal was duty to his fellow creatures and to the city he belonged to, coupled loyalty to the British Raj. He did not deserve the many good things kindly spoken of him and what little he had done was nothing more than what he thought to be his duty and said that it would always be his greatest pleasure to serve his fellow citizens, and referred in feeling terms to the Nasik tragedy and expressed great abhorrence at the deeds of the fanatics.

Mr. James McDonald proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and in doing so eulogised the services of Dr. Batliwala rendered to the Fund G. Wards and also spoke in touching terms about the sad death of Mr. Jackson and endorsed every word that had fallen from the Chairman and Dr. Batliwala about his late friend Mr. Jackson.

The Chairman thanked the proposer and the audience in suitable terms and urged the Bombay public to help Government in suppressing sedition and wild teachings, and said that stricter control over their children was absolutely necessary.

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BY THE WAY.

FALSE GREEK FIRE.

It is somewhat disturbing news that "The Standard's" correspondent sends from Athens to the effect that the military party, which entirely controls the situation, is intend upon a war with Turkey in the spring. They are emboldened by the re-armament of their legions with the very latest patterns of rifle and quick-firing gun. They argue that, if beaten, Greece would be saved, as in 1897, from a humiliating peace by the Great Powers, and if successful would secure the liberation of Crete from Moslem control and its annexation to the Hellenic kingdom. We all trust that the leading officers will not be so foolish. Turkey enjoys a far larger measure of European sympathy than she did in 1897: the Great Powers—most of them at any rate—are vitally interested in seeing her prestige maintained unimpaired; if their hands were unfettered by previous agreements, they would, one may make bold to say, make not the slightest effort to weaken Turkish suzerainty over Crete. On the other side, Greece has hardly advanced in the public esteem of Europe. The flickering activity of the bands in Macedonia, the Hellenising efforts of the Patriarchate in Albania, both of them tending to embarrass the Young Turks, have not encouraged the wavering friendship of Europe. A wanton attack in the spring on Turkey would result in such a severe handling as Greece would take generations to recover from—and Europe would not intervene.

THE WRONG BOX.

An incident possessing all the elements of farce has just ended tragically in New York. A well-known Tammany politician, returning home late, entered his block of flats, and reached, as he supposed, his own front door. This he opened, and then he walked in. The tenant, however, had had a previous alarm of burglary, and had just purchased a revolver for self-defence. He was aroused by the noise of the door shutting, and jumping up, exclaimed, "Who's there? Answer, or I fire." The unfortunate politician, who was deaf paid no attention, but calmly struck a match. He was promptly shot. The "Daily Mail," which reports the incident, also reveals the surprising fact that all the locks in the building were similar. This state of things is rare in England, but possibly it exists in some cases, and wherever that is so there is danger. So tragic a conclusion was, of course, the unlikeliest occurrence in the world, but there must always be a distinct probability of unpleasant meetings and unsatisfact

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The Bombay Gazette.
MONDAY, DEC. 27, 1909.

TAXATION AND SANITATION ON THE NILGIRIS.

THE Madrasis are rightly proud of their hill station on the Nilgiri plateau, at an elevation of some seven thousand feet above sea-level, with its splendid climate, superb driving and motoring roads, forests and jungles, well-stocked with shikar, the hunt club which shows sport for seven months in the year and attracts riding men from all parts of India. The late Poet-laureate sang its praises in the oft-quoted couplet, Viceroys have enthused over its lovely scenery and salubrity and at least two of them have regretted that the summer capital of the Governmnnt of India was not located upon the Blue Mountains, which have figured so often in Anglo-Indian literature since Macaulay penned his appreciation of them seventy years ago, and Bombay also is interested to some extent in this beauty-spot of the Southern Presidency as some of our citizens own property in the plateau and many go thither when the torrential monsoons have made a residence on our principal hill-tops temporarily impossible. With these advantages, and many others recited in its gazetteer and guide-books, one would suppose that Ootacamund is an Oriental elysium with nothing to mar its social and scenic delights and the semi-English environments of its domestic life and this would probably be so, if such inconvenient adjuncts of civilisation as municipalities and taxes had been excluded from its sphere, and it had remained the sylvan utopia contemplated by its first founders almost a century since. But the original "Settlement" of Mr. John Sullivan has attained the dimensions of a town, for the past half century, sanitary experts, with contradictory views and an obstinate attachment to their own opinions, have drafted drainage schemes first, and when local self-government arrived in Lord Ripon's day, the residents of the plateau were endowed with a Municipal Council and the right to elect two-thirds of their civil representatives. Not that they thirsted for the concession, for the old regime of a Station Staff Officer, whose methods were effectual even if they were occasionally *Zabardast* and the Civil Surgeon, who gave advice which was not always accepted, made a dual administration which suited the local conditions, and its continuance would probably have been preferred to the new ordinance and its schedules of taxation which the Madras Government passed a quarter of a century ago. Indeed, the indifference of the people to the attractions of Municipal home rule became so manifest, that a dozen years since, the Government practically abolished the electoral principle by introducing nomination instead of the ballot-box and placing the civic affairs of the town under its Public Works Secretariat. Theoretically the place still possesses an independent Council of twelve (nine of whom are officially chosen) with the right to elect its own Chairman, subject to Government approval, but in practice no matter of importance can be decided without the consent of the higher authority. The demand for funds to meet the cost of sanitary and other improvements and the establishment charges has resulted in the gradual growth of taxation to such a degree that the Ootyites feel that the limits of their patience and purses have been reached, and recently there was an indignation meeting of the rate-payers which resolved to memorialise the Government for relief and also for the restitution of the right to manage their own civic affairs.

The average population of Ootacamund is about eighteen thousand, and when we state that the taxes realised from this small community amount to a lakh and three-quarters per annum, our readers will probably be disposed to sympathise with the mild rebellion that has arisen against further exactions and also to congratulate themselves that the Bombay Schedules are not so oppressive. For example, there is a house-rate of eight and a half per cent on the gross annual rental and an equal levy for water and drainage, and both these imposts may be raised to ten per cent. whenever the Municipality decree this increase to be desirable. Lands unused for building purposes are scheduled at the same rate, while there are profession taxes, servants' taxes, a prospective lighting rate of three per cent., a score or so of license fees, taxes on vehicles and animals and a multiplicity of minor imposts. Much ingenuity has evidently been expended upon the compilation of the Ootacamund taxation lists, for nothing that is assessable has been excluded except the season visitors, and when (as is not improbable) they are asked to pay ten or fifteen rupees apiece for the privileges of temporary citizenship, they will perhaps elect to go elsewhere. As a matter of fact a good many would-be sojourners have been scared by the prospect of so many demands upon their purse and have selected other hill-tops whose tax-gatherers are not permanent features of the scenery, and as a consequence of this alarm half the houses in the place were unoccupied last summer.

The Madras Government have been permitted to share in the annual exodus to the hills since the close of the sixties, when it was agreed that Ootacamund should be their headquarters for six months in the year. Its sanitary surroundings and water-supply, therefore, became early objects of official attention, and a series of reports and Consultative Committees composed much literature concerning both, but as the Municipality had not the requisite funds, Government grants and loans were freely given for these purposes, and down to a few years ago there were few complaints of the public health of the place until it became infected with plague from the Mysore side of the plateau and was sentenced to be thoroughly cleansed and provided with a new drainage scheme. After a prolonged controversy between the Government, and the local Council, the objections of the latter to a closed system of sewerage, into which everything should be dumped, except the town refuse, were overruled and elaborate lines of piping with house-connections for the bazaars, manholes and flushing reservoirs were laid down to supersede the old plan of open drains, the cost being met by a special grant from provincial funds. Up to the present time some five lakhs of rupees have been expended upon the project, and the Government have already had one lawsuit decreed against it for the unauthorised invasion of private property, while others are said to be under contemplation. The larger house-owners whose tenements are situated at considerable distances from the the main sewer, are not disposed to find the funds for making the necessary connections with it, their argument being that as they already pay a very high percentage upon their rental returns, it is unfair to exact further sums for a scheme which the Government have foisted on the town in defiance of local views. On the other hand the Municipalty is being urged by its official superiors to take coercive measures in all cases of such refusals by carrying out the work through the agency of its own subordinates, recovering the costs by legal processes from obstinate property-holders. If this proposal is adopted, the local Vakils will garner a rich harvest in law fees, but the matter is now under appeal to the Government in the memorial to which we have alluded and there is some prospect of an amicable settlement being reached. The new scheme has, we are told, already developed some dangerous defects as a consequence of which the native town is occasionally deluged with odoriferous filth, and it has been demonstrated that half the present water-supply will have to be diverted for the purpose of flushing its long lines of piping. Oppressive taxation and bad drainage will not encourage people to visit the Sanatorium on the Blue Mountains and the Madras Government, which is largely responsible for the present situation, should take quick "measures" to eliminate these defects and restore to Ootacamund its old reputation as a healthy and desirable residence for retired Anglo-Indians, as well as for those needing a change from the sun-baked plains in the hot months of the year.

SENNACHERIB. SENNACHERIB must be looked on no longer as a warrior-king, pure and simple, who displayed his strength in adding to his glory by great conquests, and his taste for vivid colours by arraying his army in brilliant uniforms. For a new cylinder of the Chronicle and Court Circular of the gallant days of old in Assyria—has been found and placed in safe keeping in the British Museum. The cylinder, which is described by a *Times* correspondent, has eight sides each of which is inscribed with cuneiform characters; the slight damage it has suffered during its long burial does not affect the value of the inscription, for it seems that any missing portion can be supplied from other contemporary records, referring to Sennacherib, also in the Museum. It was written in that King's reign and is dated 694 B. C., and contains 720 lines of text, being 253 lines more than any other. It proves that Sennacherib was a great architect and far-sighted builder as well as a mighty conqueror. Like all strong men who have the power, he set about making improvements, and his capital Nineveh, appearing to him more or less defenceless, he undertook to fortify it in the wisest way. Needless to say, he blamed his predecessors for never having utilised their opportunities by extending the city or walling it in. It had evidently never had an independent Improvement Trust that dared to straighten the streets or deepen and clear the river. No Municipal Commissioner had insisted on planting shade trees, and no king before Sennacherib had practically recognised that the royal palace was too small for the reigning monarch wherein he might comfortably administer his dominions. Sennacherib had no obligation to ask for a vote of supply from Commons or Lords in those fine old autocratic days. He just sent for people from different parts of his kingdom and set them to work—forced labour was in fashion then—to make bricks, of which the carrying out of his gigantic plans must have demanded millions. Some of the men were engaged in carving out colossal bulls, those stolid, sleek Assyrian bulls, with which illustrations have made us familiar, others went to cut down timber in the mountain forests and haul it to Nineveh for the great platform on which was to be erected the new palace the King meant to have. Here rose a splendid edifice, rich in bronze and ivory, ornaments, inlaid with precious woods, its beams of cedar and cypress, and its cedar doors plated with silver and copper. There were openings for light and air, but probably no glass for these windows. This was only a small part of the great King's programme, as recorded on the terracotta cylinder that has been so unexpectedly found and miraculously preserved through the centuries. He bethought him of a good water-supply for the city, made conduits and wells, laid out a park where he grew herbs, plants and trees from all the countries he knew. He enlarged Nineveh by 12,515 cubits, to more than double its size, and then defended it with an inner and an outer wall. Dressed stones formed the foundation for the first and on them rose a broad wall 40 bricks thick. The outer defence was built on huge stones sunk to the water level of the river and was faced with dressed stone carefully jointed. Fifteen gates afforded entrance and exit, seven towards the north-east, three to the north and five to the west. All the gates had names and these names are expected to afford clues to many records ill-understood till now. The cylinder tells much about the campaigns that occupied Sennacherib from 698 to 695 B. C. Just, as in our own peace-loving times, cause for war was found in the seizing of a road and the holding up of traffic. The people of Ingira and Tarsus were made to rue such actions. They were defeated and despoiled and the chief rebel was led to Nineveh with the spoils and there flayed. Another little revolt called for correction and Sennacherib sent his soldiers to besiege Sil-garimmu, the recalcitrant town, and it was captured and destroyed. The new light thrown on the character of Sennacherib by the latest found and the longest of the records of his reign should show posterity how injudicious it might prove to come to hasty and unkind conclusions about dead monarchs.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY. AFTER a somewhat large increase in the number of deaths from plague in the Presidency during October, it is very gratifying to see that there was a substantial decrease during November so that the figures for that month were nearly a thousand below those of October and a little below those of September, the actual number last month being 3,428. The number of infected places, however, continues to increase, having risen from 181 in September to 249 in October and 273 in November. In several districts there were decreases, but these were out-numbered in others. In the Satara District, for instance, the number of places was 47 in September, eighty-five in October and 109 in November. In Bombay City the number of deaths remains low in the most satisfactory way, the month's total being only 25, though in Karachi an increase of thirty-two is recorded. Not only has the Satara District the most infected places, but it has the worst record in the number of cases. Those in September were 691, in October 1,364 and in November 1,171 and though there was a slight decrease in the last month yet the figures are sufficiently high to merit what we have repeatedly urged, namely a thorough enquiry into the special local conditions and the most strenuous local campaign, especially with inoculation. Few of the other districts merit mention, for the increases where they exist are small and a very great number of decreases are recorded, and it is to be hoped that this tendency will remain.

SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON received slight injuries while shooting buffaloes in the Sunderbans.

MR. A. E. POTTER, Inspector of Schools, has been granted by the Secretary of State an extension of four months' furlough.

CAPTAIN H. S. WATSON I.M.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma, is posted to Meiktila as special plague medical officer from the 1st January.

THE Mandalay Public Works Division with the exception of the Ruby Mines P. W. Division, is to be amalgamated with the existing Maymyo P. W. Division.

THE *Bengalee* publishes a message from Mymensingh to the effect that Mr. Macleod, Assistant Superintendent of, Police accidently shot a Native Christian woman. In spite of prompt medical aid the woman expired.

THE Indian Post Office has issued a notice suspending until further notice its parcel service to Servia. This step has been necessitated by the action of the Servian Postal Administration in imposing certain conditions on the acceptance of postal parcels intended for Servia which cannot be complied with in this country. So soon as these conditions are modified or withdrawn, the service will be resumed.

DURING the first ten months of the present year 418,368 passengers left the United Kingdom and 217,937 passengers arrived in it.

GEORGE MARKS, the West Ham boy who stole a yacht at Coltishall in which he sailed thirty miles to Yarmouth, where he put to sea, was committed by the Aylesham Bench to a reformatory ship for four years.

SIR JOHN KNILL, the Lord Mayor of London, has just been asked by a man in America to trace his mother, of whom he heard last some twenty years ago. He has a vague idea that she is resident "some where in London."

To the Australian inventor of the best flying machine for military purposes the Commonwealth Government offer a prize of £5,000, to be supplemented by a like amount subscribed publicly.

A REMARKABLE idea for the construction of skating rinks with floors floating on a swimming bath has been put forward by a London inventor, says the "Era." It is claimed that the water underneath the wood will deaden the sound of the skating so that the rink will be almost silent.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

The Greek Crisis.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
PARIS, DECEMBER 11.

DR. VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG on Thursday afternoon made his bow as Chancellor before the Reichstag. There has been much speculation as to what he would say and what his policy would be. It was superfluous. In effect he said nothing, and he certainly propounded no policy. For that name cannot be given to his reiteration of the Bullow fiction, that party antagonisms are not the result of actual conflicts of interest, but are a kind of morbid secretion of the bump of contentiousness, and that with a little amiability of attitude the rigidest Conservatives and the most fiery of Radicals (in Germany the superlative rigidity of the Conservatives compensates for the complete absence of fire in the Radicals) can live together happily afterwards, like the hero and heroine of early Victorian romance.

For that is what the opinions expressed by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg really come to. With the help of qualities of manner and from with which the new Chancellor is not particularly endowed, his predecessor, though only with the utmost difficulty, contrived to ensure for this fiction two and a half years' precarious existence. It died last session, and with it the political career of its author. His successor is apparently going to make an attempt to resurrect it. Will he succeed? And, if so, what will be the duration of its second life? Here is a grand opening for optimistic prophecy.

It was a flattering spectacle that greeted the new Chancellor as he stepped into the House. Even the Diplomatic gallery was filled to its last seat and all was attention and expectation. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's face was wreathed with smiles as he greeted the Secretaries of State with long and fervent hand-shakes, and nodded to the deputies in the body of the half who managed to catch his eye. It was the Chancellor's lot to introduce the Budget for the coming year, and it sounded like an echo from many previous sessions when he commenced with a declaration that it was their first duty to place the finances of the Empire on a solid basis. It has long been so. And now he stepped on to thin ice. "In the solution of this problem," he continued, "the parties which are divided over the new taxes must once more co-operate." The parties in question seemed sceptical. At any rate they said nothing.

"NO PARTY GOVERNMENT."

Having excused himself from investigations into the chaotic conclusion of last session, the Chancellor turned to the demand that has been raised from the Liberal side that he should put forward some kind of programme, and declare on which parties he intends to depend for his staple majority. What strange theory, he inquired, can have given rise to this demand? "The Government in Germany can never be a party Government." At this there were shouts of assents from the Conservatives and Centre and a storm of protest from the Left. The President, Count Stolberg, jumped up excitedly, and, with a furious gesture, rang his bell at the unbelieving Socialists and Radicals. The Chancellor seemed somewhat disconcerted by the outburst, and proceeded with a little less confidence of manner. "Doubtless" he said, "Radicalism has an interest in dividing all Germany into two political camps, according to the attitude which the various parties adopted towards particular portions of the scheme of taxation. It does a very good business that way. But this dualism is a fiction, and, in spite of the embitterment which has shown itself among us, it can only be maintained if, to the detriment of our political development, the great parties are prepared to renounce their history, their traditions, and their aims."

The Conservatives and the Centre, feeling that the Chancellor was supporting their history, traditions and aims, applauded warmly. The Left retorted with scornful laughter.

And that was really the whole purport of the speech. A few phrases about the futility of partisan strife and the disturbing effect of "unrest and experiments" on the economic and civilising work of the nation, and the Chancellor resumed his seat, again applauded only by the Conservatives and Centre, the latter of whom had consistently jeered and derided similar sentiments when they came from Prince Bulow in the era of "bloc" policy. If the Chancellor enunciated any policy at all, it is that of a greater "bloc," from which the Socialists alone will be excluded. What little vitality the defunct "bloc" possessed was given it by antipathy to the Catholics, the only sentiment the parties forming it had in common. But there is no longer any idea of excluding the Centre, and the Socialists are not yet strong enough to form an effective bogeyman.

TURKEY AND GREECE: SUGGESTED ALLIANCE.

During the past few days the papers in Constantinope have announced that Ahmed Riza Pasha, the well-known Young Turk leader, who is now President of the Chamber of Deputies, had an interview with M. Gryparis, the Greek Minister, at which they exchanged views on the subject of a possible Turco-Hellenic Alliance. Although the President of the Chamber is not the Minister of Foreign Affairs, it is certain that, coming as they do immediately after the rapprochement between Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro, these preliminary steps towards an entente between Turkey and Greece are invested with considerable importance.

On Thursday the journal *Neologos* states that yesterday Ahmed Riza, in conversation with the Greek Deputies, M.M. Nallis and Boussios, said to them :—

"There has been some talk about my approaching visit to Athens. I would indeed like to go there with a deputation whose object it would be to lay the foundations of an alliance. I even hope to return from Athens with a treaty in my hand. The best proof of the good intentions of the Young Turks is to be found in the fact that we have abandoned the idea of spending £4,000,000 on our navy. The Greek and Turkish fleets together would be sufficient in combination with our army, to safeguard all our rights in Macedonia, and to enforce respect upon our adversaries. As for the Cretain question it will be settled amicably between Turkey and Greece. A commission is to go to Greece to arrange everything and I am entrusted with this patriotic work." On inquiry I am informed that Ahmed Riza did make the remarks attributed to him as above, but he states that he spoke in his private capacity, and not as President of the Chamber.

GREEK GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

During Tuesday's sitting of the Greek Chamber which was continued to a late hour, M. Eftaxias, Minister of Finance, brought forward various finance bills, upon which the budget for 1910 will be based. The measures are :

1. A bill providing for a surtax on alcohol for drinking purposes of 2 1-2 drachmai per kilogramme, which is estimated to yield an annual revenue of 5,000,000 [illegible] (£200,000); also a surtax on denaturalised alcohol of 35 lepta per kilogramme and a tax on acetylene, which are estimated to yield another million drachmai (£40,000.)

2. A bill establishing a sugar monopoly. Under this measure the Government would furnish sugar of a good quality, prepared in a special form and colour, and done up in sealed packets, at a price of 85 lepta per kilogramme below the present price in Greece.

The Minister declared that by means of this monopoly the contraband in sugar, which was now so flourishing that it supplied a third of the entire quantity consumed in the country, would be completely suppressed. The Government would thus also secure a larger revenue, amounting probably to ten million drachmai (£400,000), instead of the million and a half drachmai (£60,000), received from the present import duties on sugar.

3. A bill imposing a tax rising to 30,000 drachmai on gas and electricity generating works, which would being in 300,000 drachmai (£12,000) a year.

4. A bill providing for the appointment of a large commission to inquire into the Customs, to consist of high dignitaries of the State, experts and representatives of the Chambers of Commerce and industrial and agrarian societies.

This commission will base its labours upon the productive conditions of the country and the necessary statistical indications. It will propose reforms to the Government as the result of a careful study of the needs of production in the country. Nevertheless, the Minister of Finance now submits a Customs bill freeing from import duty the raw material required for various industries, particularly the iron industry, and increasing the duties on some industrial products, provided they are not protected by clauses in the existing treaties of commerce.

5. A bill for suppressing from 1911 the taxes on vineyards and animals used in agriculture.

6 Bills reducing the duties which were a burden on the less affluent classes.

By these last bills, the Minister declared, the fiscal obligations of the productive classes would be lightened. They had, he said, been eagerly awaited by the country ever since they had been announced by the Minister in his speech on the fiscal programme of the Government. By these measures it is hoped to strengthen the position of the Government.

The Chamber appeared to receive the bills with marked favour, particularly the surtax on alcohol and the sugar monopoly.

The Budget for 1910, based on these measures and the bills already introduced and voted, will be laid before the Chamber towards the end of the week. It will contain some remarkable innovations.

The Minister of Finance declared that he would make an absolutely sincere report upon the economic situation, firmly convinced that this sincerity would have the happiest results for the finances of the country. The economies already effected by the Budget on the expenses of the 1909 Budget being estimated at 10,000,000 drachmai (£400,000), and the increased fresh revenue being estimated at 15,000,000 drachmai (£600,000) as compared with that of 1909, the 1910 Budget will show an improvement of revenues and a reduction of expenditure amounting to 25,000,000 drachmai (£1,000,000.)

"GREATER SERVIA."

In a densely crowded Court there commenced in Vienna on Thursday the trial of the action brought by fifty Croatian deputies against Dr. Friedjung, the historian, who, in a Vienna journal, had accused them of high treason and espionage in favour of Servia. Twenty-three of the plaintiffs appeared personally, among them Franz Supilo, the Hungarian deputy, who, according to Dr. Friedjung, received an annual salary from the Belgrade Government, with Count Pejacevic, Count Kulmer, and Baron Nikolic. In the Court was the State Attorney, who had represented the Government in the Agram high treason case. A large body of police was on duty, as a demonstration by the Croatian students was feared. Interpreters for the Croatians and Servians were also in attendance.

After the formal reading of the indictment, Dr. Friedjung addressed the Court in a long speech. He declared that in writing the incriminating articles he had fulfilled his duty as an Austrian citizen to strike at foreign enemies of the Monarchy and expose the great Servian revolutionary work, which had begun with bribery, and was intended to be competed with incursions, bomb attacks, and the marching of a Servian army into Bosnia. His next intention was to show the inevitable necessity of the annexation of Bosnia.

The defendant then dwelt upon the degrading acceptance of money by deputies belonging to the Croatian-Servian coalition, whose names he would give, together with full proofs of their guilt. He said it would be necessary to disclose the entire south Slav question during the trial. Then he turned to the two chief plaintiffs, one of whom is President of the Croatian-Servian coalition. Both he declared cherished inextinguishable hatred against their Fatherland, Austria. As the speaker was frequently interrupted by cries of dissent, the President declared that any repetition of disorder would occasion the clearing of the Court.

Dr. Friedjung declared that among the Servians of the monarchy the greater number desired a great Servian kingdom than among the Croats. "But I will pass over," said he, "this melancholy chapter of the Austrian domestic history. Anger seized me when I learnt of the secret dealings of the Croat and Servian politicians in this monarchy with Belgrade, and when I heard of the sums paid out in the southern part of the monarchy. Despite the danger to myself, I resolved to bring the machinations to daylight. Every Austrian heart must feel that his country cannot be sacrificed to the Great Servian idea."

Dr. Friedjung's words caused a great sensation among the audience. He then discussed the documents which he will bring forward to support his assertions.

THE Secretary of State will recruit no less than ten probationers for the Indian Forest Service during 1910-11.

GENERAL BOOTH is to undergo shortly another operation for cataract of the eye.

THE "Renard," the first of three destroyers now being built for the Admiralty has been launched from Messrs. Cammell, Laird, and Company's yard at Birkenhead,

DURING September no fewer than 8,195 persons settled in Canada, and the immigration from the United States for the first time exceeded that from Great Britain and the Continent.

BARONESS VON HUTTEN the well-known novelist made her debut on the stage on December 15, at His Majesty's Theatre, London, where she undertook the part in "Pinkie and the Fairies" formerly played by Miss Ellen Terry.

THE NASIK MURDER.

STRONG COMMENT BY THE "TIMES."

Deeds, not Optimistic Speeches Wanted.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

The *Times* publishes a leading article, saying: "We trust the murder of Mr. Jackson will arouse the Government of India to a fuller recognition of the gravity of the murderous conspiracy with which it is confronted than the premature optimism of official utterances is too frequently apt to convey. So long as nothing is done to arrest the campaign of deliberate vilification in a large section of the Indian Press, such outrages are bound to recur. Since Lord Curzon's time concessions rather than efficiency has been the order of the day."

The Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, has passed the following resolution:—"That the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay deplores the dastardly outrage perpetrated in Nasik, resulting in the death of Mr. Jackson, the popular Collector, and is strongly of opinion that the instigators and perpetrators of such cowardly crimes are traitors who retard the real progress of India."

HEAVY WEATHER IN EUROPE.

Terrible Damage in Spain.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

Severe floods have occurred in Switzerland, Belgium and the whole of Spain and Portugal. In Spain it is the worst for half a century. Numerous fatalities have occurred. Hundreds of houses have collapsed in the Ciudad Rodrigo district. In one district of Neuchatel nine-tenths of the houses are in ruins or seriously damaged.

The damage wrought at Oporto is estimated at a million sterling. The German steamer "Cintra" was wrecked and several people were drowned. Forty lighters are left out of 700.

THE MAURITIAN COMMAND.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

Major-General Sir James Macdonald has been gazetted to the command of the troops in Mauritius.

THE AUSTRALIAN STRIKE.

Nearing the End.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

The general coal strike in New South Wales, which has almost paralysed trade for seven weeks, is nearing a settlement. The Strike Congress has appointed delegates to approach the colliery owners with a view to an agreement.

BULGARIA AND AUSTRIA.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

The King of Bulgaria, in passing through Vienna, had an hour's conference with M. Aehrenthal.

OUTRAGE ON TRAVELLERS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

A telegram from Hodeida states that a German named Burckhard and an Italian named Benzoni, travelling from Sanaa to Thais, have been murdered by rebels.

THE GRECIAN SITUATION.

The King Demands Obedience.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

The *Times'* Athens correspondent telegraphs that the King has had an hour's conference with M. Zorbas, the Leader of the Military League. He asked whether the Army and Fleet reposed confidence in him. M. Zorbas replying in the affirmative, His Majesty said he would continue to discharge his duties as a Constitutional Monarch. Failing such confidence, the King said, he would be compelled to take the most serious decision, inasmuch as it was impossible for the Crown to remain under tutelage.

DR. COOK'S CLAIMS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

A telegram from New York states that the Committee of the Explorers' Club, who have been investigating Dr. Cook's claim to have climbed Mount McKinley, have reported adversely, and Dr. Cook has been expelled the Club.

GERMANY AND JAPAN.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

It is announced from Berlin that the Kaiser has conferred the Second Class of the Red Eagle Order on Major-General Nakamura, serving in North China.

THE NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION.

LONDON, DECEMBER, 25.

Senor Zelaya, the ex-President of Nicaragua, has gone to Mexico.

PRESIDENT TAFT RECEIVES UCHIDA.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

A telegram from Washington states that Mr. Taft has received Uchida.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

Ireland and the Budget.

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE ELECTION.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

A division among the Nationalists, owing to the Budget, is the most remarkable feature of the political situation in Ireland. There has not been such a series of objections to official candidates since the Parnell split.

Lord Avebury, in a letter to the papers, regrets the Anti-German mischief-making section of the Press, warning them of their terrible responsibility.

Thirty five-peers on the 28th instant resume the campaign and will address 100 meetings in ten days.

A pastoral by Archbishop Bourne enjoins Catholics to insist on candidates at the elections, agreeing to preserve Catholic schools and to aid them with public funds.

P. AND O. SHIP IN COLLISION.

Passengers All Safe.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s "Nile," when starting for Calcutta, collided with a cable steamer off the Nore this morning during a fog. She was badly damaged about the bows and returned to dock. Nobody aboard the "Nile" was killed or injured.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

The Peninsular and Oriental s. s. "Nile" had aboard between fifty and sixty passengers, mostly first class, with a full cargo. She anchored owing to a very thick fog, when the cable steamer "Telconia" struck her bows, twisting her stem. No plates were broken. It is expected that repairs will take a fortnight.

The passengers were brought to Gravesend. Some have gone home, but the majority have been accommodated at the expense of the Company until another ship is available.

VIENNA EXPRESS IN COLLISION.

Many Killed and Injured

LONDON, DECEMBER 25

A telegram from Prague states that the Vienna express has collided with a goods train at Chotzen. Ten people were killed and 28 injured.

THE RANGOON KEDDAH CASE.

Further Enquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 25.

In connection with the charges against Mr. I. W. Dalrymple Clarke, further evidence was received on Wednesday at Katha by Mr. G. Scott, I.C.S., Special Magistrate. Evidence of a huntsman, a jemadar, a mahout, and six other witnesses went to show that they never heard of any deaths from anthrax among elephants at Tokgyi Island in 1906, though 15 to 20 animals died from various other causes, most from general debility. Other evidence was given stating that in Tokgyi Island in 1906 no carcases of elephants were burnt or buried. The enquiry is proceeding.

RANGOON, DECEMBER 26.

Further evidence was recorded at Katha on Thursday by Mr. G. Scott, I.C.S., in the case against I. W. Dalrymple Clarke and the enquiry was closed.

Maung Taw, a timber contractor of Shwegu, deposed to have purchased two elephants, "Chota Haing" and "Naney" in April 1904, the price being fixed at Rs. 6,000 which he paid in two instalments. The former was still alive and the latter died shortly after purchase. The negotiations were made with Clarke.

Maung Lugyi, a contractor in timber, corroborated the last witness as to the purchase by Maung Taw of the two elephants and payment by witness of Rs. 950 into the Kheddah treasury for purchaser. Paw U purchased an elephant, "Magyi," for Rs. 3,550. Four other timber contractors of Shwegu gave corroborative evidence regarding the above two purchases. This was all the evidence. The whole record of evidence will be submitted to the local Government.

THE BAKRID FESTIVAL.

Cow-Killing Trouble.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 26.

There was some commotion in Colonelgunj over the question of killing a calf in a place considered sacred by the Hindus. There is a big *neem* tree worshipped by the Hindu females close to the house of Professor Surendranath Deb, M. A., of Kaiyasthpathshala. Under this tree lives a Mahomedan darzi who purchased a calf for slaughter on Bakrid day. His house is so located that all his neighbours are Hindus and all very respectable men. The news of the intended slaughter caused a stir and excitement among them. A petition, signed by 100 respectable Hindu residents of the neighbourhood, was presented on 23nd instant to the Joint Magistrate, Allahabad, praying that the darzi might be asked to kill the calf in the house of another Mahomedan close by. There it was believed a similar sacrifice would be made on the 23rd instant.

The Joint Magistrate came to the spot and enquired of the Hindus to the slaughter being made in the intended place and questioned the darzi if he had killed a cow on the spot during the Bakrid previously. The darzi answered in the affirmative and his statement being corroborated by a Mahomedan Sub-Inspector of Police of the local Thana, the Joint Magistrate decided that there could be no objection to the slaughter of a calf provided it was done in an enclosed space not exposed to the view of those whose religious susceptibilities might be hurt and gave orders to that effect. To prevent a breach of the peace he took the precaution of binding down Professor Deb and five other respectable Hindu gentlemen and six Mahomodans to keep the peace on Bakrid day only and ordered them to furnish a surety of Rs. 150 each. The Hindus left the neighbourhood on that day.

THE KSHATTRIYA CONFERENCE.

Far Reaching Reforms Urged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 25.

The Kshattriya Conference came off to-day, in the spacious Hall of Raja Dhyanshingh's Haveli, Lahore. A large number of Kshattriya delegates from Muffasil towns as well as from the United Provinces, Bengal, Behar and Central Provinces attended and took part in proceedings. The Hall was richly decorated in oriental style. The Maharaja of Burdwan presided and was seated on gold embroidered cushons and pillows. The Patiala Band was in attendance.

Rai Sahib Ramsaran Das, Chairman of the Reception Committee, delivered his opening speech in which he expressed gratefulness to the Maharaja for accepting the invitation and coming all the way from Bengal.

After expressing thanks to the British Goverument for the peaceful reign the Chairman discussed the causes of the fall of the Kshattriya race and amongst others mentioned (1) the division and sub-divisions into which Kshattriyas have divided themselves, (2) want of female education and ignorance of mothers properly to bring up children, (3) early marriages which have sapped out the vitality of the race, (4) ill-treatment of females who are vouchsafed a subordinate position in domestic economy, (5) want of physical exercise both among men and women, and (6) want of character. The object of the Kshattriya Confer ence was, the Chairman said, to remove the social evils and to start a Kshattriya Fund for helping widows and orphans and look after the education of deserving boys.

After the speech was over Dewan Amar Nath, Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, proposed, Lala Hansraj Sawhny of Rawalpindi seconded and Sardar Bahadur Amrit Singh and Lala Sita Nandan of Chhapra, Behar, supported that the Maharaja of Burdwan be elected President. The resolution was carried with acclamation.

THE MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN'S SPEECH.

The Maharaja then delivered the following address:—"I cannot adequately express my thanks to you for the great honour you have done me by permitting me to preside over this sixth Kshattriya Conference. This is the second time that you have given me the privilege to preside over a Conference relating to the welfare and advancement of our community and I thank you all the more for thus affording me a second opportunity of meeting you. We have so many resolutions to pass and a fair number of speakers to give a hearing to that I doubt if I should take up the time of the Conference by a lengthy speech. But as it a momentous occasion I trust I may be pardoned if I do detain you for awhile. It would seem rather ungracious on my part after your kind invitation to comment on the draft resolutions that were sent to me for perusal and of which many, I believe, if not all we have to pass at this sitting, but I would be failing in my duty if I were not to point out to you the inadvisability of adopting some of the resolutions. While I fully concur with the good intentions regarding the curtailment of expenses in connection with our social ceremonies I fail to understand why resolutions about trying to restrict Shattriyas from having more than one wife at a time or not to marry after the age of fifty should have been put in. Surely we are not such barbarians as not to realise the folly and short sightedness of polygamy. (Cheers). Does it not therefore seem rather like putting a stigma on our race and community by adopting a resolution to remind us of the unhealthiness of polygamy or to take it for granted that many amongst us indulge in this unfortunate practice. I should have thought that our community had advanced and had received enough culture to have realised the evils of poligamy and that it had been long abolished from our midst. However I trust that that intention for which this resolution has been put in will be speedily fulfilled and that in a future Conference such a resolution will not appear in print nor such a custom exist in practice. Gentlemen, perhaps I am not so democratic in politics as the present age demands. Perhaps conservatism naturally goes more or less with the position that I have been called to occupy nor would it be permissible and judicious for one with a great stake in the country to be radical in politics, but I trust I am democratic and liberal minded enough to understand the need of much social reform in our motherland and especially amongst ourselves. I therefore think that to restrict a man from marrying after he has reached the age of fifty in a Conference where so many representative men have gathered, seems to me, to say the least, rather ridiculous. The resolutions before the meeting are taken as a whole all good and healthy, but they do not penetrate far enough into the real defects which exist amongst us. We should not also overlook the fact that the days of passing resolutions and making speeches are fast disappearing and that every one of us has now got to work. It is our actions that will count in future and not merely our thoughts and speeches. (Cheers). You say in one of your resolutions that female education should be encouraged. 'Encouraged' is to say the least a very mild word, it ought to have been an accomplished fact by now and it is a thousand pities that our progress has been so slow, but let not the lethargy and ennui of the past dishearten us, but let us with a whole heartedness devote ourselves to the cause of our womankind so that they may be real mothers of men and of such men that India may justly be proud of. We want practical schemes for the education of Kshattriya women, for I assure you that if the Kshattriyas do not look out they will die out not in the sense merely that according to the census reports they are diminishing, but the grit in them, manliness in them is often wanting for the need of proper education and exertion to better themselves. Along with female education you will also have to consider the great problem of the day, namely the demoralising effects of early marriage and early widowhood which is the immediate consequence of such marriages in a good many instances. You have got to reform, however much you may dislike it or however much you may have to go against certain exponents of Hindu Law, Raise the marriageable age of your daughters. I know that owing to climatic influences the development of our girls is much quicker than that of their western sisters, but nevertheless to marry young girls at the age of eleven or even thirteen, which is nowadays accepted as the highest age is against the best traditions of Hinduism. There is no need for me to recount to you the many instances to be found in our ancient books about young maidens choosing their husbands in Swambaram and other unfortunately obsolete forms of marriage, but the time has come when you should raise the age limit to at least fifteen, by doing this you will also bring a check upon what I may call compulsory widow marriages in this country. Why I use the word 'compulsory' is that it brings to my mind a very sad case of a friend of mine, a well-known and learned man in Calcutta, also being a Brahman himself, took a very forward step no doubt when he married his young widowed daughter of about twelve or thirteen only a year ago and now as ill-luck would have it the poor girl is a widow again. The reason that I call this one a compulsory marriage is that the father ought to have allowed the girl to wait till she got to a more discretionary age, when she could have been more a woman than a girl and would have chosen for herself either a new spell of married life or a lifelong widowhood. From this the conclusion that one deducts is that if we were to raise the marriageable age of our girls to fifteen and then if some of them unfortunately became widows, say within a year or two after their marriage, they would then have attained an age of discretion and could realise for themselves whether remarriage or widowhood would be preferable. Then again the question of inter-marriage is a very grave one. It not only must engage the attention of us Kshattriyas who have hitherto guarded our caste system very jealously but is one of the problems of social life that must engage the attention of every caste and community in India. But as it is not with the general aspect of things that we have to deal with in this Conference, I may here remark as far as we Kshattriyas are concerned we should scrupulously avoid mixed marriages with other castes in India, but at the same time show some liberty in inter-marriages amongst different-sects and clans of Kshattriyas. This in itself in the beginning would be perhaps a dangerous movement, but we have got to expand if we have to exist and it is better to expand amongst ourselves than to indulge in hopeless mixed marriages, and Varnasankarism which is bringing and will bring chances to India, for awhile I do believe in mixed marriages amongst a particular community. While, for instance, I am quite willing to defend inter-marriages, say between a Punjabi and a Drabri Brahmin, I cannot without doing violence to my conscience advocate the marriage of a Kshattriya to Vaishya or vice versa. It is amongst Kshattriyas that I want to see caste barriers gradually broken down. It must be welcomed, for as I have already said unless we expand we are likely to die out. These democratic views of mine may be unpalatable to some of us present here, but I have mentioned them with the best of motives, for I am a devotee of the goddess of Advancement and an advocate of the much needed socials reforms and I trust that I may be pardoned if by my remarks I have in any way offended anybody and that all of you will consider these matters very carefully and if possible accept the great principles they involve and which will ultimately have to be adopted though many of us may not live to see them accepted. I find a serious omission of a very important resolution in the programme before us and that is of moving Government and the Military authorities to enlist Kshattriyas in the Army so that not only could they revive their Kshattriya spirit which is their true profession but they could also loyally and devotedly serve our beloved King Emperor as brave soldiers of British India. You might recollect that at the Delhi Conference this matter was broached and I took the trouble of sending up a representation to His Excellency Lord Kitchener, but no particular attention was paid to it then. Recently just before coming up to Lahore in an interview that I had with our present Commander-in-Chief Sir O'Moore Creagh finding that he took an interest in the Punjab and Kshattriyas I broached the subject and was more than pleased to learn that His Excellency was inclined to give us a fair hearing and to consider very carefully our claims if they were properly represented to him. I need hardly say that I shall do this, but certain facts and figures will be necessary which I trust the promoters of this Conference will supply me. First of all we must show that in the past not only in Moghal days but even under British rule Kshattriyas have served in the army and have served well; secondly, we must prove that a large number of Kshattriya youths would gladly join the army if they were given an opportunity of so doing; and thirdly, which is perhaps most important, we must demonstrate that the enthusiasm for enlisting our boys as soldiers of the King is not sporadic, but that we shall always be in a position to supply Kshattriya boys to the army. In conclusion I say as a Kshattriya Maharaja and having the great honour and privilege to be your leader I assure you that all matters relating to the welfare of our community, especially in connection with the education of our boys, will receive my most careful consideration and that I shall endeavour to be of some use to you in future as I have been to a modest extent in the past."

A fund for the welfare of Kshattriyas was opened and about ten thousand rupees were collected, the Maharaja contributing Rs. 1,001 to the fund.

THE DELHI SEDITION CASE.

Two More Arrests Expected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 25.

As anticipated the proprietor of "Akash," who was arrested two days ago at Delhi, has been brought to Lahore where his trial is likely to take place before Mr. Harrison, Special Magistrate, who is now trying the Lahore cases. The search of the press premises is still going on. The accused is not an Arya Samajist. This is the first sedition trial at Delhi. It was known in Lahore on Monday that besides the warrant arresting Lala Ishra Prasad two more warrants were issued that day. One of the two warrants now proves to be against P. Ganeshi Lal, the other is commonly believed to be against P. Munshi Ram of *Sahyak* who is said to be now absconding.

RUSSIAN NAPTHA FIELDS.

Another Tract to be Exploited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 26.

The Russian Government are apparently convinced that there is a good chance of striking a fine naptha field on the Trans-Caspian Railway. This is near the station of Balaisham, about 100 miles east of Krasnovodsk, where the hill country boasts of what is called the Naptha Mountain. A branch line is to be laid and the work of exploitation will presumably be proceeded with next year.

THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

Pollard's Liliputian Opera Company appeared at the Empire Theatre in "the Runaway Girl" on Saturday night before a crowded house. This piece is well known to the Bombay public, and many times as it has been played in this city, it has never been better appreciated than on this occasion when it was played by the clever collection of children composing Mr. Pollard's Company. Little Freddie Heintz as the jockey was always amusing and Miss Ivy Pollard as Carminita was a charming miniature actress and did several dances in a light, neat style.

This piece will be repeated to-night (Monday) at 5 p.m. and also Belle of New York will be staged at 9-30.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS.

Speech by Sir Edward Grey.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

Sir Edward Grey, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking at Alnwick, said that the Irish question would never be solved without Home Rule. He favoured a Second Chamber, if its composition had moral force behind it.

The Church of England.

"INDIFFERENCE AND HYPOCRISY RAMPANT."

REV. H. S. WOOLCOMBE'S INDICTMENT.

The Rev. H. S. Woolcombe, travelling secretary of the Church of England Men's Society, delivered an address to business men in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Mr. Woolcombe said that a damnable indifference and a most contemptible hypocrisy were rampant among the members of the Church of England and they wanted to clear their Church of all humbug. There were too many pharises among their clergy, who looked on their sacred calling more as a profession than a means of saving souls. With their hateful party strifes they were doing the devils work in Christ's name. He appealed to them to sink all petty party differences and to unite as one body in the fight against the great forces of sin and evil that were at work in the community.

Australian Coastal Trade.

STEAMER LAUNCHED.

The s.s. "Manibah" built to the order of the North Coast Steam Navigation Co., has been launched at Glasgow.

THE CONGRESS.

Arrival President-elect.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 25.

Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee, with twelve of the Bengal delegates and Mr. Polak, the Transvaal delegate, will arrive to-morrow noon. In the same train will come the President of the Congress with some U. P. delegates. Mr. Campbell, who is coming for the Temperance Conference, has arrived here this afternoon from Amritsar.

The Congress delegates who have arrived already are a little inconvenienced for want of volunteers to look after their comfort.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya left Allahabad to-day with about fifteen Allhabad delegates. Mr. Polak is also going to Lahore, and being interviewed, said that he expected to visit Allahabad by the middle of next month and would speak about the Transvaal Indians.

LAHORE, DECEMBER 26.

Mr. Malaviya, the President-elect, arrived by the Punjab Mail at 1-30 to-day with fifteen delegates from Allahabad. Mr. Surendranath Banerjee with the Calcutta delegates also arrived by that train. Quite a large crowd assembled at the station to receive them. As the train steamed in there was continuous cheering. The President was received by Mr. Harkishenlal, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Gokhale and others. Outside the platform a band played as the President and Mr. Gokhale entered a carriage and four. Here they were garlanded. They shook hands with the leaders and proceeded to the city. Crowds lined the route and cheered all along.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRICHINOPOLY, DECEMBER 25.

For the Mahomedans of the Southern group Maulvi Syed Murtaza Saheb was elected to-day. He voted 176 against 125 obtained by Mahomed T. Merkayar.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 25.

Mr. Bupendra Nath Bose, one of the Moderate leaders, has been nominated a member of the Bengal Council. It may be mentioned that he declined to sign the manifesto recently issued by the Bengalee leaders on the Reform Regulations.

The Bengal Council will be brought to full strength this week, and the official members will include members of the Board of Revenue, all Secretaries to Government, and Heads of Departments, Police, Public Instruction, and Registration, Law Officers, Messrs. Kenrick and Richardson, and three Divisional Commissioners, Messrs. Collin, Madox and Macpherson; the Accountant-General will also have a seat on the Council, and Mr. Halliday, Police Commissioner, will be reappointed to deal with the Police Bill. There will be also representatives of the tea and indigo industries besides a native merchant.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 25.

Nominations to the Legislative Council will be made by the Governor next week, and so far as possible efforts will be made to secure the representation of special communities and the minority of interests such as Indian Christians, Eurasian and Anglo-Indian community, etc.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

Staff.—Lieutenant R. E Barrow, 38th Dogras, to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer, Commanding Southern Army, vice Lieutenant T. R. F. Bate, R.F.A., on leave or until further orders. Dated 3rd December.

Captain W. P. M. Sargent, 123rd Outram's Rifles, to officiate as Brigade Major, Ahmednagar Brigade, vice Captain J. H. M. Davie on leave, or until further orders. Dated 26th November.

14th Prince of Wales's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.—Captain G. D. P. Swinley, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander, vice Major P. C. Palin, appointed 2nd-in-Command. Dated 25th August.

123rd Outram's Rifles.—Major B. E. Bousfield, Double Company Officer, 66th Punjabis, to be Double Company Commander, vice Major A. P. Shewell deceased. Dated 8th November.

1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.—Major F. G. H. Sutton, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major H. H. Battye granted leave, or until further orders. Dated 18th March.

Lieutenant R. C. Wilson, 114th Mahrattas, is detailed for special duty in connection with the disposal of the records of the late Bombay Army, in addition to his regimental duties, vice Major W. M. Southey relieved. Dated 30th November.

THE AUSTRALIAN COAL STRIKE.

The Work to be Resumed.

THE CITY LIGHTING QUESTION.

Sydney, December 12.

The Wharf Labourers' Union met on Saturday, and by an overwhelming majority accepted the advice of Mr. Hughes to continue at work. They will not, however, touch ships coaled with foreign coal. This will affect the P. and O. liners, but the management of the company state that their boats will coal punctually to time, strike or no strike.

Mr. Bowling has broken entirely away from the Strike Congress, to judge by the speech he made at Kurri Kurri yesterday. He says mediation has failed, and there must be a general strike. But as even the Newcastle wharf labourers have declared against a general strike, Mr. Bowling would seem be losing ground rapidly.

It is anticipated that the coal lumpers will unload two cargoes of coal which are now in Sydney for the Gas Company.

The Strike Congress has given permission for the mines which usually supply the Portland Cement Company's works and the Lithgow ironworks to be worked so that about 1,500 men can resume at the industries in the course of a few days.

An important matter to be decided by Strike Congress to-morrow is whether the northern colliery miners will be represented on the Arbitration Board appointed by the Government.

NO EXTENSION OF STRIKE.

DECISION TO ABIDE BY STRIKE CONGRESS

The wharves around the port yesterday morning wore a deserted appearance. The wharf labourers had knocked off work in order to allow every man to attend a special mass meeting which was held to decide the question of strike or no strike. The Oddfellows' Hall, where the meeting was held, was packed before 9 o'clock, and the men were still rolling up in scores. Hundreds of the men wore a piece of blue ribbon in their coats, scores of them wore red ribbon. The "blues" were followers of Mr. Hughes, while the "reds" were supporters of Mr. Bowling and the International Socialists.

The gathering was orderly, but enthusiastic. It lasted less than an hour, and when the cheering started as the result of a vote, those outside exclaimed. "It's all over," and one or two of the more excited present were heard to exclaim. "Ten to one Hughes has scored." The tip was right. Those who were in the hall began to file out, and soon informed their mates that it was almost unanimous vote to work on.

"The Strike Congress has no time for Peter Bowling," said one of the delegates. "Yesterday he was shown pretty plainly that he cannot blow hot and blow cold with us." The delegate went on to describe how Bowling had been received when he appeared at the conference, and said that the miners' leader would probably remember the castigation he received for some time to come.

"Billy Hughes," he said, "gave him the time of his life. Bowling," he continued, "gave an explanation in regard to his speech at West Wallsend, but we know what that was worth, and after Hughes had finished dealing with that speech he tackled Bowling on his explanation, and gave him just as bad a time over that. Before the end of it Peter was squirming in his seat. He did not have an ounce of fight left in him, and I think he will be very careful about what he says in future."

During the course of the general discussion the delegate commented on Bowling's waning influence with the Congress. He remarked that the miners' leader was probably a good man to bring on a fight, but he was the last man that should be allowed to conduct it, and the men in Congress recognised that. For the most part they had implicit confidence in Mr. Hughes to lead them safely through, and the man who tried to be little Hughes would not be tolerated unless he mended his ways. "We are in this fight to win, concluded the delegate, "and we will win, but not under the leadership of Bowling."

FOREIGN COAL.

Mr. Hughes informed the meeting of wharf labourers that he had told the P. and O. Company that none of the union men would work on any boat which had shipped any of the Palermo's or Poonah's coal. Every boat, he said, was clean in port until it touched the Palermo's coal. As soon as it did that the men must cease work.

The meeting broke up with wild cheers for Mr. Hughes, and loud groans for the "rag push."

NEWCASTLE WHARF LABOURERS.

A mass meeting of the Newcastle Wharf Labourers' Union was held yesterday in sympathy with the meeting being held in Sydney.

The meeting discussed the question of ceasing work until the Government withdrew the charges against the miners' executive officials who were arrested. The proposal, however, received very little support from the men, and a resolution was carried deciding to abide by the orders received from the Strike Congress in Sydney.

"Was Mr. Bowling present?" one of the men was asked later. "Not much," was the reply. "We had him at our meeting once, but once bitten twice shy."

SPEECH BY MR. BOWLING.

Mr. Bowling addressed a meeting of 5,000 miners at Kurri Kurri yesterday. The police were present and in a guarded speech Bowling assurred the men that there was no such thing as defeat. He asked them if they were willing to continue the fight and his question met with a unanimous "Yes." He went on to say that after five weeks mediation Mr. Hughes had done nothing. The waterside workers must come out. That was the only way to bring about a settlement. He intended to see what the railway workers would do. So far no strike in the history of Australia had presented such a solid front, and they must win.

If the men who had been arrested were guilty of breaking the law, the proprietors were guilty of high treason. Ministers of the Crown were up to their necks in criminality, and kept the workers down all the time. He asked the meeting if it was satisfied with its leaders and the question was answered in the affirmative. Motions were carried condemning the Government for sending the police and for its offers to protect "blacklegs," instead of taking steps for a peaceful settlement of the trouble.

COAL FOR THE GAS COMPANY.

The Australian Gaslight Company, backed up by the Government are not going to allow their employees to plunge the city into darkness. The men's "putting off" in saying whether they will unload the coal will not be further tolerated.

The secretary to the company (Mr. Lukey) received a letter from the secretary of the Gas Employees' Union yesterday stating that an answer to the question regarding the unloading of coal would be given on Tuesday and that the matter was still under consideration. Mr. Lukey immediately wrote back informing the men that he must have a reply before noon on Monday after which the directors of the company would take action on their own account if no satisfactory reply were forthcoming.

The Premier is determined that this coal shall be unloaded, and whatever action the Government makes up its mind to take will be quick and decisive. It is evident from statements made by employees that there is a strong feeling on the part of the men to back down, and that if it was not for the fact that the spirit of unionism is very strong they would have yielded long ago. The decision of the men on Monday is, therefore, likely to be—"Yes, we will handle the coal at once." In fact, arrangements were being made yesterday by the company for an early start to-morrow.

EFFECT OF THE STRIKE.

The following figures were officially supplied at the end of November as to men out of work in Sydney as the result of the coal strike:—Seamen, 1,900; wharf labourers, 1,500; cooks and stewards, 300; officers and engineers, 300; brickmakers and carters, 900; bricklayers, 800; trolly and draymen, 300; sawmill employees, 250; factory hands, 1,200; boot trade, 100; coal lumpers, 900; iron, brass, and steel moulders, 30; furniture trade, 30; the building trades, 400; glass bottle makers, 175; storemen, 400; Granville cement works, 600; total, 9,495.

A report, under date, December 9, goes on to say that Goodlet and Smith are about to close their Pyrmont mill, which will throw 500 men out of work. The bricklayers alone expect to have 1,000 operatives idle if the strick continues till near Christmas and the secretary of the factory workers estimates that 4,000 additional factory workers will be idle should the strike continue another four weeks. Others likely to be affected are: Electrical workers, 500; slaughtermen, 1,000; trolly and draymen, 1,000; iron trades, upwards of 3,000; gas employees, between 600 and 700; farriers, 100; and various building trades numbering several thousands.

LOVE TO THE RESCUE.

(BY KATHARINE TYNAN.)

Clonbroney House, where the Tighes have lived from time immemorial is as often known as The House by the churchyard as by its proper name. The churchyard has been shut up and disused for a long time. It is all grass over-grown, with the shoulders of the tombstones pushing above the wind-swept coarse grasses.

We never thought to be afraid of the churchyard, Penelope Tighe and I, not even when we were little ones and would pass through the postern gate that led from the herb-garden at Clonbroney into the churchyard, for the Tighes had an ancient right of entry there, and their big stone vault was the one thing that stood clear, as long as I remember, of the prairie-grass of the churchyard. It was a place of eerie sounds. I myself have heard loud crying there of nights. There were some that said it was the banshee; others that it was only the screech owls that flitted between the disused farm buildings of Clonbroney and the old tower that yet stood up in a corner of the churchyard. Penelope and I believed that ghosts cried there; but I do not think that that kept us awake at nights. Perhaps we were too well used to the crying to be frightened.

We were both solitary children. Penelope, the one child of Sir John Tighe of Clonbroney, I the nephew of James Coune of Friar's Mount. My uncle and Sir John were close friends. There was hardly a day that they were not together; whence it came that Penelope and I were much in each other's company as children.

We grew up like brother and sister, in so close a relationship to each other that it might well have barred out the other kind of love between us: and so it did while we were yet boy and girl. Indeed the day I left to join my regiment in England, for I was to be a soldier like my father and my grandfather—and I had no less a friend than the great Duke of Wellington himself,—Penelope flung her arms about my neck before them all, and when I had kissed her stood weeping with no more consciousness than a sister might. Nor had I any feeling for her then any more than one has for a dear sister: or perhaps I was unaware of it.

I believe now that the two old men always desired our marriage; but they had the wit to keep their design from us, or else perhaps it had never come to pass that we should fall in love with each other.

I left Penelope, a frank comrade,—a bright hoyden, of some sixteen or seventeen years old. Her ambition had always been to do what I did, and without sign of flinching. So that she did many things quite foreign to her feminine nature,—not only in the way of adventure, as when she climbed the crag of Slievegorm over our lake and surprised the eagles in their nest or when we put out in a boat although the lake was whipped by squalls from end to end not only that—and many a ducking she had many a tumble many bruises and injuries poor tender child—but in other ways to please me a selfish and imperious beast of a boy she did violence to her own inclinations. She would put worms on the rod for me when we went fishing with the face of a little martyr and once I made her carry a news in her little rosy hands which she did averting her eyes from the creature till it became too much for her when she dropped it and burst into tears; for which weakness of hers I even believe that I taunted her, little brute that I was.

But she had her revenge when I came home to Clonbroney after a year with my regiment, for, from a chubby and unshapen girl she had all of a sudden become a sylph, a goddess, such a thing of beauty as to behold, and to remember how I had treated her, filled me with a blushing confusion.

I remember that it was in the Spanish Chamber, as they called it, because it was hung with tooled Spanish leather, that I first beheld her. The room was dark; it was always dark and rich no matter how bright the day outside. My uncle had walked me across from Friar's Mount to Clonbroney, as though he were eager to display me, and we went in through the garden, at that time in its full perfection of July lilies that stood up like saints and angels between the dark box borders, against the increasing darkness of the Summer trees.

We went in unannounced, as was our intimate way, by the little half-glass door that led into the Spanish Chamber from the garden. There sat Sir John asleep in his chair amid the cool shadows of the room, which were very grateful to the eyes after the glare of the road by which we had come. And Penelope sat at the piano, with its high back filled in with sun ray pleatings of faded yellow silk.

She stood up as we came in, tall slight thing in a frock of flowered muslin of a yellowish colour that reached to her ankles and was cut low about the neck, revealing a beauty that I did not dare look on. Her round arms were bare from above the elbow, and the sleeves of her frock were gathered up with white satin ribbon. A band of the same was about her little waist and below her frock showed her tiny feet in their bronze shoes.

I knew later what she wore, but at the moment of my first seeing her her face was enough for me. Was this Penelope? could this be Penelope, who looked out from amid a shower of golden ringlets with a soft serenity of gaze, her eyes, which were half grey, half brown and had deep lights in them looking at me with the sweetest kindness.

Sir John had waked up and welcomed me with a shout of delight, wringing my uncle's hand with a warmth of congratulation which would have told me if I had not had all my thoughts in this new, surprising Penelope, how lonely my uncle had been without me in the knowledge of his old friend.

After that first hearty greeting he shouted to Penelope and me that we should kiss each other. We had but touched hands gently and fallen apart; and I had no inclination at all to kiss Penelope in the old careless way now before folk. But Sir John was not to be denied; so I bent to Penelope and brushed her cheek with my lips and then I felt that the confusion was more on my side than hers for her cheek was satin-cool and soft, and she said: "Dear Harry!" when I had withdrawn my lips, as though she were my mother. But I was agitated and recalled with a strange joy the satin of the cheek and how her ringlets fell against my face as I kissed her.

Afterwards I went out-of-doors with her, to see the familiar things: and we seemed to have changed places, for while my heart thumped and I was so distressed that I might have been a raw boy of eighteen years, she on the contrary might have been twenty-four and full woman.

We had revisited several of our old haunts and promised ourselves to revisit more, for I had six weeks of leave, and we were standing by the churchyard postern, she gazing through it at the great Tighe monument which was just disappearing in the enormous growth of grass, I only looking in her face, when she said:

"Do you not think, Harry, that the churchyard grass must be mown this summer? It is true that burials have ceased to take place in the churchyard, but there is the Tighe vault, and no Tighe would wish to be buried elsewhere."

It came like a black shadow on the golden afternoon, this talk of vaults.

"Hush, Penelope," I said. "It will be long, please God, before the Tighe vault needs to be opened."

I never thought of her, but only of Sir John: and he was a hale of man of sixty and might live to be ninety-four like his father before him: and yet I was conscious of a sharper fear that I could not explain when I answer her.

"Please God, Harry!" she repeated after me: adding that she only thought that the grass was making too much headway.

I look back on those weeks and see them bathed in a strange golden mist. It was wonderful weather; and there were great harvests. Day after day, Friar's Mount and Clonbroney basked in a haze of heat. Everybody was happy, saying that the bad times were over and the country recovering from the troubles; and I played with happiness, counting that I had yet so many days and weeks to watch the growth of love in Penelope's eyes and its signs in the flushing of her rounded cheek, the drooping of her eyes before me. And the two elders were happy. I remember that Sir John rallied me because I was spending my leave between Clonbroney and Friar's Mount, saying that when he was a young fellow, it would have been Dublin at least, and that he feared I was too sober for my years.

But I surprised the glances that passed between the two: and I knew that they were as happy as two old men ever were in the contemplation of their fulfilled wishes.

Then came something that hurried us into acknowledged love. I was suddenly recalled. War had broken out with Spain and I was to go,—on the Duke's staff. Was ever such a promotion, such a chance, for a boy who had only a year of service?

There was a tremendous commotion as soon as the messenger had come and gone. My uncle was at once delighted beyond himself, and yet I think, a little fearful for me, for I noticed that his hand trembled as he sat beating

too, was a soldier's daughter and grand-daughter. She turned pale when I told her, but her smile was resolute and her poor little crushed-rose mouth tried to smile as she faltered out congratulations.

I ended it by taking her in my arms and she wept on my breast, with little shafts of pale sunshine coming through the watery flood, because she was so glad to know herself beloved. As for me, I hid my face, as I had long desired to do, in her curls, finding out their hidden scent and the little lights that used to elude me, vanishing up their avenues of shade like a trail of sparks. She was all mine, the sweetest thing on earth; and yet, even while I held her in my arms I heard the call of the bugle and listened to the tap of the drum. There was going to be hard fighting. I should be in it. The glorious and terrible experiences of war lay all in front of me. And, best of all, I should be attached to the person of the man whom I adored with all my boyish heart that great soldier, that heroic man that noble commander Sir Arthur Wellesley, who was one day to be known to all men as the Duke of Wellington.

I think she knew, poor sweet thing, during the few days that followed that she possessed but half of me, for the other half was already away in the Peninsula. The two old men were as excited as I was, and there was nothing but maps and books of strategy and histories of famous campaigns those last days. After her first breakdown Penelope was brave though she looked pale as she smiled poor child.

It was the last day of all that she said, with her innocent arms embracing my neck: "I wish we might have been married, Harry, before you went, for I should like to have borne your name."

When she said it I had the strangest, most forlorn feeling that I might have had the joy of knowing her mine, and had now lost it perhaps for ever; but I put away the mournful thought, and bade her remember how I was going to bring her home glory, and how good it would be when the war was over and I could claim her for my own less unworthily than now. But her poor eyes looked as though tears had put out their lights, though she tried to hide them from me, shaking down her ringlets so that I should not see the foreboding of her face.

So I went away one wet day, when the wind was lashing the heavy trees and that and the rain were beating the harvest flat to earth, for the weather had suddenly broken; and for the next few years I had little time to think of love or home, since those were the years of the Peninsular War.

I heard from them at long intervals, and I could never be sure I had their letters or that they had mine. I lived in bloody times; and some of the scenes that I looked on will never leave my memory to my dying day. I took part in the Sack of Badajoz, and never will I forget the excesses of the soldiery, which we were powerless to prevent; although the General had given orders that any man taken in the act of outrage was to be shot dead. But even he was powerless when the worst passions of men broke loose. We were swept of our feet by the tide of murder and worse than murder which drenched the unhappy town. The General himself went down into that Hell and I with him, and we did what we could: but the soldiery were mad. We had even to protect ourselves against them. I shot half-a-dozen ravishers and murderers that they and have never repented it; but sometime in the evening of the day I myself was shot in the thigh, whether by deliberate act or accident I do not know.

I was in peril of my life from the wound for many days afterwards; and when it began to mend it was imparted to me to my intense chagrin that I was out of the campaign likely to be only a burden to them who had enough helpless on their hands already. So at the first opportunity I was sent down to the frontier in a cart drawn by mules and put on board a sloop that was carrying wine to England.

As I lay in the country cart rolled hither and thither because of the rough roads my wound aching intolerably while the muleteers cracked their long whips and alternately cursed and coaxed the mules, my head was full of the last letter I had had from Penelope.

It was a letter that did not please me. I could see that it was written in a mood of dejection. The Summer had been wet and almost sunless and the crops had failed. There had been a wild Autumn and if there should be a cold and a wet Winter, as before there would be famine and the fever. There was already a crowd of poor wretches coming to be fed and succoured about Clonbroney and Friar's Mount.

"It is the saddest year ever I knew, Harry," she wrote; "and it is going to be worse. We give and give, but it is not enough. How can we feed a country-side? They will die of starvation. There is an old prophecy that next year the grass will grow in the streets of Dublin. The crying in the churchyard is very terrible at night; and it is not the owls: for I have seen a woman plain in the moonlight, wringing her hands as she sat on the doorstep of our vault. Father had the grass cut down in the churchyard this last Summer; it gave employment to some poor wretches; and now all the tombs are to be seen plain from my window of nights."

The letter troubled me through the aching and throbbing of my wounds. It bore a date some weeks back. Turning it over, when the muleteers halted in the heat of noon, I found a postcript, which had escaped me.

"The country is getting very full of wandering men who are using the general distress to rob where they can. My father will not permit me alone about the roads since some tales of these people have come to light. I wish you were here, dear Harry. If only you were I feel that we should all be happy again. Now we three are sad together."

It made me impatient to reach home, but we encountered a storm, and many delays and misfortunes befell me till it happened that it was Christmas time before I came home to Clonbroney, and the country was under snow.

I hurried to Clonbroney as fast as ever I could. I was now healed of my wound and had begun to look less of a scarecrow than I had been. I was impatient to clasp Penelope in my arms, for that last letter of hers had troubled me as though she cried for me to come and help her; and yet so many things had delayed me.

But at last when I reached Clonbroney, so heavy and terrible a blow fell upon me that I had better have stayed away for ever. I had delayed too long. Four days ago, Penelope had died, having given up for the last twelve hours or so the painful calling on my name which had troubled them since the illness seized upon her. I was not even to see her face for she was already buried. It was the very evening of the funeral day.

I had the news quite unpreparedly, coming in unannounced upon the two trembling old men cowering to each other for warmth, their hands stretched to the blaze. It was in the Spanish Chamber; and I know that my eyes wandered about seeking Penelope before they came back to rest upon the two old figures which seemed oddly pinched and shrunken from what I remembered them.

I think they thought me a ghost at first but when I took them by the hands bidding them feel that I was warm they only shrank away from me the more, and looking at them I knew.

"When did she die?" I asked in a strange voice it seemed to my own ears.

'Last Thursday, and was buried to-day.'

There seemed no help for it. She had called me and I had not been able to come and she had died without me. And now she was dead, my world was in ruins: all my hopes fallen in ashes; and it came to me with an exceeding great bitterness that she might have been mine, my wife; and that now I had lost her for ever. It was only the petsous old eye watching me with such love and grief that kept me in my first despair from following her into the void.

That night while I tossed in my bed, for I slept at Clonbroney, I heard the crying in the churchyard of which my poor girl had written me. I must have dozed for I was suddenly broad awake; and the crying was like nothing I remembered. It was a woman's wail, lonesome and terrible; and when I had sprung from my bed and to the window which overlooked the churchyard I saw something white flit over the snow in the shadows of the place. At the same moment I felt that she wanted me; as though her spirit was in the room, I heard her sigh at my ear: "Save me, Harry, save me!" Just as I was I fled down through the bitter cold house, and while I was yet on the stair I heard the crying break out afresh. It had left the churchyard now and was round about the house, but when I had reached the hall, which was dimly lit by the fanlight above the door, it ceased suddenly.

I opened the door and the full moon light on the snow at first dazzled me with its rays. That is to say, the house front was in black shadow though the moon shining across the house bathed all outside the house's shadow in the whiteness of the snow.

Before I could cross threshold I was aware of something lying on the steps the figure of a woman with arms extended, wrapped in swathing garments of white; face downward it lay, but as I stooped and lifted it from the ground I never doubted that the grave had given me back my dead, she was icy-cold and there was blood on her grave-clothes. When I had lifted her in my arms the blood dripped on to me. I had become acquainted with wounds of late, and when I had carried her in and laid her on my bed, wrapping her in blankets and saying over and over again to myself that she was not dead, but only in a swoon that counterfeited death, I looked for her wound. And there,—oh shame! oh barbarity! I found that two fingers of one hand had been slashed nearly through.

They had buried her with her jewels and that must have reached the ears of some of these miscreants who wandered about the country making war on the dead and the living. They had violated her grave and robbed her; but God, who turns evil to good, had used their wickedness as a means to save my poor love. For in their wicked haste they would have chopped her fingers off for the rings they bore, and had indeed almost completely destroyed one. But at that she had awakened; and her waking sigh had so frightened the miscreants that they had fled, leaving their booty behind them.

That was the happiest Christmas ever I remembered though we were both invalids. When she was well enough we were married—I would take no more chances—and her dear fingers became in time if not so beautiful as before, yet serviceable, and not so misshapen as to attract attention.

These grave-robbers escaped scot-free; but they had dropped their story as they ran, and we heard from one and another in time of the fright they had had when their victim came alive from the dead. On the whole we were not sorry that they had escaped, since their evil-doing had prevented the most dreadful of happenings, and had been, in the Mercy of God, the means of giving me back Penelope.

She will tell me to this day that she has yet cold feet to show that once she was dead and indeed her feet seem chilly even in the heat of Summer. But if she had not called me to come to her, she would surely have died in the snow.

THE NASIK TRAGEDY.

Native Press Comments.

THE "Kaiser-i-Hind":—Bombay was stirred on Wednesday morning to hear the report of a most distardly outrage committed by a cowardly fanatic in Nasik. The outrageous conduct of the wretch becomes more despicable from the fact that the victim, Mr. Jackson was most treacherously murdered. The Collector of Nasik was during the period that he held various high posts all along a most popular officer. He was a favourite of the people an ornament to the service he belonged to and a trusted officer of the Government. Therefore it was impossible to imagine why Mr. Jackson should have been marked down as an object of seditious hate though no doubt Nasik has long been a hot bed of sedition. He knew fully the history and traditions of the people among whom he laboured and the country in which he lived. Knowing the vernaculars like a pundit and being a brilliant linguist that he was, he could converse with the people in their own dialect and understand them better than many other officers. That he was a favourite of the people wherever and whatever departments of Government he served, has been a patent fact. Even in Nasik his popularity was so great that one hesitated to believe the news of this treacherous murder. Since the assassination of Mr. Rand and Mr. Ayerst some 12 years ago the country did not hear of a more outrageous and dastardly crime perpetrated in this country. Bombay Presidency has been, during the recent state of excitement in the country, looked upon as the most quiet best-behaved and cool-headed portion of India and the brutal and cowardly act of a fanatic in Nasik on Tuesday night has therefore, no wonder, created the strongest hatred and severest indignation among the people of this Presidency.

The murderer of Mr. Jackson has been fortunately arrested on the spot. He has confessed he avenged Savarkar, who was committed by Mr. Jackson and who is undergoing life long term of imprisonment, on a charge of sedition which was brought home most conclusively. The assassin in the present case who is a youth of 18, has made a confession and has assigned a political motive for his act. Of course, he will be tried and dealt with for murder. But the matter should not rest here. The Government have resolved to put down sedition with firmness, and we are sure, they will succeed in doing so only if the wirepullers were pulled out from under the cover and brought to justice. It is true that Nasik has been for some time a hot bed of sedition, but hitherto no evidence has been found to secure the conviction of prime movers in the matter who, there is every reason to suspect must be existing. There will be a most searching investigation and strictest measures taken against sedition-mongers in the area where the atmosphere is much vitiated by disloyalty and sedition. The hand of law is long enough and strong enough to knock on the head all those who might be found to be having in their hands youths of the type of this young culprit as their tools.

The "Parsi":—It is impossible to keep up a pretence for ever, and it amounts to a pretence to deplore individually a long series of crimes and to argue that they have no connection with one another. That the series of outrages which began at Mozaffer-pore and have continued down to Nasik are items in one organised conspiracy we do not believe; but the captured murderers, the anarchists, the bomb-throwers, the marksmen, the virulent inciters to murder, all belong to one class closely connected by ties of caste and tradition—so closely connected that one thought, one aspiration, one pre-occupation—murder—runs through them like an electric current through bodies in contact. The fact is so palpable that there is nothing to gain by suppressing mention of it. With the spread of murder the area of suspicion actually contracts. Even now the morally tainted fanatics could be rounded up without the number of innocent driven into the corral being so large as to overwhelm its boundaries, and each murder narrow the selection and brings nemesis nearer. It is terribly unfortunate for those of the same class who have to shield themselves from both the obloquy and the infection of the moral leprosy, but the succession of murders at least shows that the population as a whole is uncontaminated. The anarchists have an unhappy knack of picking out their best friends as the objects of their fantastic vengeance as in the case of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, who was fully murdered as he entered a theatre at Nasik to receive a farewell address on his transference to Bombay. That he was a linguist, and a student of Eastern lore and anthropology, a kindly and urbane man, with lively sympathies for all he found good in India, only marked him out for assassination. Such is the futility of their method which is as conspicuous as their villany.

The "Indian Spectator":—The lamentable tragedy at Nasik makes one more addition to the list of martyrs who have fallen victims to the criminal determination of the anarchists. It is an exact reproduction of the assassination of the Sir H. Curzon Wyllie, from the shock of which the public have not yet recovered. Mr. A. M. T. Jackson was one of the most popular and pro-Native officers of this presidency. He was a scholar well versed in Sanskrit, deeply attached to the people, keenly appreciative of all their good qualities and their great literature, and anxious to earn their good-will. Only recently we noticed the "darbare" that he had introduced in Nasik, and the Government's approval of them. Among his public acts in that district, which are known to people in the rest of the presidency, we may mention the support given by him to temperance reformers. In what circumstances was he assassinated? Precisely of a kind which reminds one of the tragedy at the Imperial Institute. Mr. Jackson was invited by his numerous friends and admirers among Indians to a "pan supari" party. The invitation proves his popularity. But neither he nor his hosts could have suspected that he was walking into a death-trap. How can an English official hereafter accept an invitation to a popular function where he cannot appear with a police escort? And how can Indians invite an Englishman to a party without taking elaborate precautions against possible attempts upon his life? The grief in which Nasik is plunged will be equalled only by the shame which the Native public must be feeling for having been unwittingly the cause of the loss of so good and so popular an official. All murder is sinful, but nothing could exceed the heinousness of the assassination of Mr. Jackson. The strongest adjectives after a time lose their force, and we do not know where to get our adjectives from to denounce these crimes. They have produced no effect, and effect or no effect the time has come for the public to do something more practical to prevent political crime than to express abhorrence after it is perpetrated. If it be true that the Nasik tragedy is ultimately traceable to the license of the Press, which the brave official had to put down in discharge of his duty, it must at once occur to the public to ask why the liberty of the Press was abused. Was it because any considerable portion of the public countenanced it, not knowing perhaps what they were doing, or was it only an attempt to corrupt their minds?

The "Rast Goftar":—The dastardly attempt on the life of Mr. Jackson, the Collector of Nasik, which has resulted in his death, would be received with heart-felt regret throughout the whole length of the country. The deceased was a victim of that mad fanaticism which has taken the toll, in India, of other innocent lives before this and which, we deplore, has not yet subsided in spite of all that has been done to allay dissatisfaction and to meet legitimate aspirations of the people. It makes one sad to reflect that the murderer, in his diabolic thirst for blood, selected for his wicked designs a man who, by his kindly intentions and sympathetic nature, had won the hearts of his people; and the foul murder was committed just while they were bidding him a hearty farewell preceding the day of his departure to this city. The country has now lost all patience and eagerly awaits the institution of measures which would render the repetition of such crimes not only rare but practically impossible. The murder in this case was committed by means of a pistol and a revolver was found on the person of the criminal. This shows that arms are smuggled into the country or that the rules for the prohibition of their sale to unlicensed persons are not properly carried out. We hope that the Police would be able to obtain clue in the course of their investigation how the murderer came into possession of these weapons. That he will meet his reprisal on the gallows is certain but his death will not make up for the loss of the useful and precious life he has taken, nor wipe off the dishonour which his vicious action has cast upon his country.

The "Gujerati":—This week has been marked by horrible outrages in Russia, Roumania, Korea and India, and it is a painful commentary on the workings of misguided human passion or perverted human nature that those outrages should have been more or less coincident and should have been announced the same day to the world at large. Nearer home the assassination of Mr. Jackson, Collector of Nasik, by a Brahmin youth hailing from Aurangabad, has shocked not only the people of this presidency but of the whole country. When the news first became known to the public of this city on Wednesday last, they found it difficult to believe it. The story of the murder was horrible beyond all measure. The political sky seemed, on the whole, to be tranquil, though the attempt on the Viceroy's life at Ahmedabad showed that there were ominous clouds ahead and proved the necessity of extreme vigilance and circumspection. The public had scarcely recovered from the shock which the attempt to assassinate the Viceroy produced throughout India when the news of the dastardly assassination of one the most popular and widely respected Collectors in this presidency was announced to the indescribable horror of all those who heard it and knew any thing about Mr. Jackson. The ways of insane fanatics or lunatics are a mystery in the history of crimes, political or otherwise. But none the less Mr. Jackson's assassination is so atrocious and shocking that we find it almost impossible to give adequate expression to our feeling of abhorrence and indignation at the commission of such an inhuman crime, and to our feeling of profound sorrow and sympathy for Mrs. Jackson whom Providence has struck the cruelest blow imaginable.

The "Indu Prakash":—It is hardly possible to express fully all the feelings of indignant horror, loathing abhorrence and grievous anxiety as to the future, which are excited by the dastardly outrage committed at Nasik, Anarchist outrages would excite such feelings more and more keenly as they repeat themselves in religious India, proverbial for her proverbial meekness and general political imbecility, to use the phrase in its modern significance. That the victim in this latest tragedy, Mr. Jackson, was an exceptionally able man, a courteous ruler and accomplished scholar, who had made himself most conspicuous as an untiring exponent of the new policy of close social intercourse with the popular and the harmonious fusion of the West and the East, only aggravates the feelings of keenest and almost despairing resentment of this new pest of Indian anarchism, in one sense more deadly than even the bubonic plague, though poor, it is a satisfaction that the culprit has been captured, and will meet with his deserts and let us hope that all those who instigated him or were his direct of indirect accomplices or abettors will be unearthed and driven away from the society which they have so grievously outraged.

THE RAJPUT CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

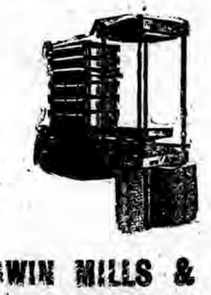
LAHORE, DECEMBER 26.

This afternoon at the Rajput Boarding House, the deliberations of the fifth Rajput Provincial Conference began. The Maharaja of Kashmir presided. There were also present Prince Harishingh, nephew of the Maharaja, the Rajas of Mandi, Noorpur, Kotlaire, Jaswan, the Rana of Jabal, Kumar Bhagwan Chunder of Nalagurh and Tikka Upensingh of Mashwad.

The President thanked the Committee for electing him President for the second time. The community had passed through a spell of inactivity of late, but were now waking up in all parts of the country and showing the metal of which they are composed. They had the rare opportunity of doing good so far under the fostering protection of the British Rule which merciful Providence placed over them. They could now place themselves in the vanguard of progress. After referring to the work done by various Rajput Sabhas of late, he said that he thought the Sabhas were yet inadequate to promote the movement, the main objects of which were education, union and social reform. He referred with admiration to the wonderful progress made by Europe and America in the matter of education. After referring to various boarding houses and schools established by the Sabha in different parts, he said that the community being distributed over a wide area, its measures have been found insufficient for the advancement of the whole community. The leaders must make determined efforts and not allow other communities to steal a march over the Rajputs. Rajput boys should resort to all schools and colleges opened by Government, if they are good for others they ought to be equally good for Rajputs. Regarding social reforms, female education must take first place, it need not proceed on the same lines as of boys nor forsake the traditional purdah system. Educated women bring up educated children, and women's special province was the domestic circle and they must be so educated as to become good mothers, good sisters, good wives and good daughters. Religious education too must be regarded as one of its integral parts. He would lay special stress on the promotion of inter-marriage among different classes of Rajputs. It was no use, he said, to come together annually, pass a few resolutions and then sleep over them, but the Rajputs must make strenuous efforts to carry the movement to a successful issue and the measures devised should be put into practice with a wholehearted devotion.

The deliberations will be continued tomorrow, when the resolutions will be adopted. The Maharaja of Kashmir leaves Lahore on the 27th to preside at the All-India Rajput Sabha at Aligarh on 29th instant.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES



EDWIN MILLS & C[illegible]

SPORTING NEWS

THE YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE entries for Saturday's races were, owing to it being Christmas Day, fewer than usual in all classes; Only two were entered up in A Class, Eileen IV and Turquoise. A very light breeze and a longish course resulted in Turquoise being too late to be timed by the officer of the day and the prize went easily to Eileen IV.

In B Class there were only three entries, and as Anna did not turn up, Pixie and Erin were the only starters. Erin got away with a nice lead and passed the P and O buoy first. As there was another vessel behind the P and O moored on the buoy, Erin ran past her with her boom to starboard and did not get out her spinnaker till free when she gybed. Pixie got out her spinnaker at once but had to take it in and gybe, when free. To North Karanja was after this a run with spinnakers to starboard. Pixie in the light wind made up somewhat on Erin but did not succeed in passing her. Both boats went about after passing N. Karanja, Pixie doing best in the light breeze passed Erin and rounded Middle Ground buoy first. To Mark Buoy was another run with spinnakers to starboard, the wind increased slightly and Erin made up lost ground slightly, but there was little to choose between them. From Mark Buoy both held on some way on the starboard tack Erin sailing a little freer than Pixie travelled faster, and near Middle Ground had nearly got level again; then, however, she tried going to North of Middle Ground whilst Pixie held on to the south of it. Pixie's course turned out to be correct for the day and she finished some 8 minutes ahead. Unluckily she passed the Committee Vessel 11 seconds after the time-limit and the race therefore was null and void under Rule 23 of the Club Sailing Rules.

In C Class seven boats started, and as is usual in this Class were all over the line within a few seconds of the time. The gun missed fire, which caused the steersmen to glance off to see if the start was all right, and in doing so they got rather bunched up, but a moment after as they realised the situation, they opened out again. The first mark was the P. and O. Buoy which was rounded first by Maud closely followed by Clutha. Both these boats had kept close in shore where the tide was weaker and had thus scored off the others.

The wind fell light on the run to N. Karanja and Clutha passed Maud; Mavourneen tried to do the same, but was prevented by Maud's luffing up.

The order round N. Karanja was Clutha, Maud Mavourneen. The boats then made for the Committee Vessel with a slack tide, Maud went about on the port tack and made for Tucker Beacon, Clutha pinched somewhat closer to windward whilst the rest kept away south on the starboard tack.

A couple of tacks took Maud and Clutha to the Committee Vessel which Maud rounded first, she maintained her lead by some 15 seconds round Middle Ground and still led past S. Troopship's Buoy. Thence on the beat to the Committee Vessel a fine race between these two boats ensued, which was finally won by Clutha, whose skipper by a piece of skilful manœuvring, secured the gun by the margin of one second. The remainder of the fleet arrived in the order, Weewin, Lapwing, Coralie, Mavourneen and Sitara.

There were five starters in the Ships' Boat Race. The "Hardinge's" third cutter got the gun and the first prize, whilst her first cutter came in second and saved her entrance fee.

"A" CLASS.—Sailed at 3-30 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Turquoise	22 51	J. W. Stokes		
Eileen IV		F. J. Preston	Not timed	
	Scr	J. F. Watson	6 3 45	2 33 45

Course: Committee Vessel to North Karanja Buoy thence to Mark Buoy, thence to Committee Vessel, thence South Karanja Buoy, thence to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to starboard. Distance 12·57 miles. Wind W. N. W. Strength light. Time-limit 6-15 p. m.

1st Prize won by Eileen IV.

"B" CLASS.—Sailed at 3-40 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by	Time of arrival H.M.S	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Pixie	Scr.	E Y Watson & J. E. Aspinwall	6 15 11	2 35 11
Erin	5 5	Col Mead.	6 23 3	2 37 03
Anna	25 50	Officers H. M. Mint	Did not start	

Course: Committee Vessel to P and O Buoy, thence to North Karanja Buoy leaving both marks to starboard thence to Middle Ground Buoy to port, thence to mark Buoy to starboard and Committee Vessel. Distance 10·05 miles. Wind W.N. W. Strength Light. Time-limit 6-15 p.m.

Race Null and Void under Rule 23, Club sailing rules.

"C" CLASS.—Sailed at 3-50 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Coralie	3 15	Officers 116th Maha	6 17 31	2 24 16
Maud	1 57	Officers R.E.	6 8 31	2 16 34
Mavourneen	0 39	.....	6 18 24	2 27 45
Clutha	Scr.	J. J. Welch	6 8 30	2 18 30
Lapwing	2 54	C. N. Moberly	6 17 19	2 23 25
Sitara	5 12	.....	6 18 56	2 23 44
Jean	11 3	B O Reade	Did not start.	
Weewin	1 18	L.G.Hoperoft	6 16 30	2 25 12

Course: Committee Vessel to P and O Buoy, thence to North Karanja Buoy, thence to Committee Vessel, thence to Middle Ground Buoy, thence to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to starboard. Distance 7·84 miles. Wind W. N. W. Strength light. Time-limit 6-15 p.m.

1st Prize won by Maud.
2nd Prize won by Clutha.
3rd Prize won by Lapwing.

SHIP'S BOAT RACE.—Sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
2nd Pinnace	Scr.	H. M. S. Hyacinth	Did not start.	
1st Cutter	17 53	H. I. M. S. Hardinge	5 24 32	1 49 39
2nd do	20 53	do.	5 31 47	1 55 49
3rd do	21 35	do.	5 20 24	1 43 49
2nd Gig	32 12	do.	Did not finish.	
27ft Whaler	19 7	H. M. S. Proserpine	Did not start.	
30ft Cutter.	20 21	R I M S Dufferin	5 45 0	2 9 39

Course: Committee Vessel to Mark Buoy, thence to South Karanja Buoy, thence to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to starboard. Distance 7-48 miles. Wind W. N.W. Strength light. Time-limit 6-15 p.m.

1st Prize won by Hardinge's 3rd Cutter. Hardinge's 1st Cutter saves entrance fee.

SWEEPSTAKE RACE FOR ALL CLASSES—Will sail to-day at 4-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.			Time allowances M S
Trixie	...	...	Scratch
Erin	...	...	0 35
Maud	...	...	8 17
Lapwing	...	...	0 14
Weewin	...	...	9 28
Clutha	...	...	7 6
Sitara	...	...	13 1

Course: Tucker Beacon and North Karanja leaving both to starboard, thence to Committee Vessel, thence to S. Troopship Buoy and Middle Ground Buoy leaving both to port, thence to C. V. Distance 7·12 miles.

NOTICE.

There will be a Handicap Sweepstake race for all Classes on Thursday, the 30th December, if sufficient entries are received by the Hon. Secretary, Sailing Committee, by Tuesday evening.

CRICKET AT CALCUTTA.

Cooch Behar Defeats Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 26.

The most important cricket fixture of the season, Calcutta vs. Cooch Behar, concluded on Saturday and resulted in a win for the latter by one innings, one wicket and 93 runs.

AN official denial is issued in St. Petersburg to the report that an American Syndicate has received a contract for the development of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

BOMBAY HUNT.

CONSIDERING the number of people who have gone away from Bombay for Christmas, there was a very fair attendance of members out yesterday, it seemed only a very short time between the hearing of the last strains of revelry at the Jackal Club and the sound of the awakening gong in the morning, but none of the merry makers failed to put in an appearance at Sahar Hill, where the gathering took place. Although cloudy, there had been a good dew overnight and the morning was pleasantly cool; it was pleasing to notice at the meet several visitors who are down here for the holidays and also a good muster of the side-saddle brigade. The Master had fifteen couples of hounds in the field which speaks very well when it is remembered there have been four days hunting this last week. A jackal was found in the coverts on the far side of the hill, which travelled over the paddy bunds across the Bomanwadi Valley and down the cart track on the Melon ground in the direction of Marole. Swinging right-handed he led the way over the Tulsi pipe, across the Sahar nullah and away over the blind stretch of melon ground beyond—a particularly treacherous patch—until the Backwater is reached. As is often the case the jackal refused to face the water, but turning sharply left-handed he raced along the bank of the stream towards the stone bridge. The pack were apparently very close on him here and led the field at a sharp pace down the track through the trees; before reaching the bridge however they crossed the water at an easy ford and scrambled over the wall into the plantation on the other side. Inside this compound they appeared to have had some difficulty in keeping to their quarry as the field, galloping round, were obliged to take a pull on reaching the Vehar Road. But very soon hounds emerged short of one of their number however, which had unluckily jumped into a deep well and had to be extricated by one of the whips with the assistance of a willing sportsman. Crossing the road the hunt continued at a nice pace over the bushy country beyond past the Hog's Back hill into the Horse Shoe Valley. But instead of crossing the valley the jackal takes refuge on the rocky hill on the right; hounds positively scoured the sides on the hill, but eventually lost him in the thick undergrowth amongst which he had probably gone to ground. Having given the field an opportunity of changing horses at Sahar hounds were put into the coverts to the north of the village from where they roused a jackal which provided a good hunt. He ran across the nullah to the Marole cart track, past the turning flag of last year's point-to-point races, and on to the Backwater. Crossing the Andheri road near the bridge he entered the belt of trees beyond and passed over the sheet rock ford a little higher up the stream. He was viewed across the Vehar Road but dropping over the hill the other side into the Powai Valley managed to gain the hills in time to save his brush. Hounds having had a full morning were then taken back to Kennels.

The next meet takes place at Irla, just beyond Parla to which station members coming by the morning train should order their horses.

CALCUTTA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 26.

In the Polo tournament on Saturday the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons beat the Pilgrims by nine goals to three. From the start the Military had the best of the game.

CEYLON CRICKETERS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 25.

The cricket match, Ceylon versus Mofussil, opened this morning. The Mofussil batted first and up to 1-30 p. m., scored 167 runs for 9 wickets.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 25.

The disturbed conditions travelling eastward are now affecting the central parts and the extreme North. A precipitation occurred in Kashmir, North-East Baluchistan and local rain in the Punjab and the North-West of the United Provinces, while isolated falls are reported from the central parts of the country and Rajputana. The chief amounts were Pachmarhi, and Muktesar, three quarters of an inch; Meerut, Delhi and Murree a half.

Forecast.—A local precipitation is likely in North-East Baluchistan, Kashmir, Submontane, Punjab, the United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces and West Bengal.

SIMLA, DECEMBER 26.

The disturbed conditions in the central parts of the country given are general in places. Heavy rain has fallen in the United Provinces, East Central India and the Central Provinces excluding South-Western Districts of East Rajputana and East Punjab. Local rain has fallen in Chota Nagpur and West Orissa. The chief amounts are Allahabad and Bahraich, three-quarters of an inch; Cawnpore, Lucknow, Bareilly, Simla, Nowgong and Pendra one; Raipur, two; Seoni, three; Nagpur and Pachmarhi, one and a half, and Sambar, three-quarters. The disturbance is moving slowly eastward with diminishing intensity and skies have become overcast over the greater part of North East India.

Forecast gives local rain in North-East India and the United Provinces of the central parts of the country.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th December 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	...	nil	.....	nil	...
Teheran	26	12	15 p.m.	2	4
Unes	26	12	10 p.m.	0	25

NOTICES.

Cable Asab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, without additional charge (19-11-09).

Communication with Persian offices "Ahvaz" and "Mohamm-reh" interrupted. Telegrams being posted from "Borazjoon" (11-11-09.)

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. Telegrams for Djibouti forwarded daily from Obock by boat (21-11-09).

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESS CONTRASTS FROM VIENNA.

The trend of fashion is invariably indicated by some slight deviation from a prevailing style. Just at present it is not at all difficult to make certain that things are pointing in a new direction. It is safe to predict that with the early advance modes we shall have the key note of extreme simplicity, with the normal waist and lines innocent of the draping and torturing of material which has been wont to cause anxiety to many of our couturieres who are not perfect in their art. The collarless bodice is a foregone conclusion, for neckbands, from an extreme height, have been reduced to a normal size; for some time now they have been invisible because of the transparent chiffon or net which alone is considered correct for their composition. With collarless blouses and frocks hats will droop, and even the style of to-day points out to us that, from the line strongly accentuated and inclining to turn upwards, reaction is bound to come and to express itself in drooping curves.

VIENNESE TWEEDS.

In Vienna they are wearing many coats and skirts of coloured tweeds. Sometimes the material is worn in the rough state known as English homespun, but more frequently the materials are dressed until they are of a pliability that gives distinction to the folds into which they are placed and well fixed. For one must look very neat and very slim, with an exaggeratedly short coat and a little trim skirt that fits closely and neatly. When pleats are used at all they are the wide, flat box pleats, sometimes set in double folds and widening towards the hem of the skirt. Touches of embroidery enliven these suits, and there is also a mode which has grown very popular, and which commends itself to women who like nice contrasts and dainty etceteras. There has been for the past year or two a growing taste for the wearing of stones which, although not actually real and of value, have yet a distinctive merit from the district to which they are easily traced. Women who travel much soon acquire collections of these, and it is not difficult to trace the places from which they have been brought. These stones are carefully and tastefully set by some of our best jewellers, and some artistic workers have made special designs for them. At present they are arranged into sets such as cuff-links, with blouse buttons, buttons for coats, hat-pins, a chain with stones set into platinum or silver, a large bracelet of the stone itself, to which the umbrella may be attached, and umbrella handles. The new, large bag usually has a stone introduced into the clasp. All these should be chosen for wear with a special tweed suit, and ought to contrast well or to match, according to the inclination of the wearer. Thus, a tweed on shades of violet might well have the whole scheme carried out in amethysts, a navy blue would have turquoise colour in stone or green which resembles jade in its shading and translucent hue.

VELVET FROCKS.

With these tweeds the velvet frock ranks very high, and in most wardrobes there is a suit carried out in corduroy velvet. Russian influence is strong here, just as it is in Paris, and many of the best suits are of the blouse order, with metal clasps, bands of fur, and insets of embroidery. Long coats of a somewhat loose make are often worn along with little close-fitting dresses, and these big velvet wraps are sometimes of corduroy, in rich colouring, lined with fur or brocade and finished with extra large fur collars to complete the extra big muff which is carried. Sometimes the introduction of the lower half of the sleeve of fine cashmere is an improvement to a gown wholly of velvet, and in this case a small inset of the fine cashmere or soft cloth appears at the neck, embroidered in silk. The circular cloak is a favourite, and is carried out in cloth as well as in velvet. It is frequently arranged in folds from the shoulder into a bias hem, either of the material itself or in a contrast of stuff, though not of colour. Stole ends finish some of these, and they form the contrast. The draping and folding of these cloaks is a feature of the coming modes, and their severity is an accentuation of the feeling that is already in the air.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 11th Dec.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 11th Dec. 1909..				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·54	1700062	19025667	20725729
I.M. Ry. System	1178·06	258968	4222713	4481681
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·66	29610	647829	677439
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	2317	32403	31720
Total...	2950·55	1990957	23928612	25919569
Actuals for corpg. week ending 12th Dec. 1908.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·53	1164656	16173340	17337996
I.M.Ry. System	1177·62	227479	4110255	4337734
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·99	24394	574485	598879
B. K. Railway...	13·31	157	2993	3150
Total	2923·45	1416686	20861173	22277859
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	+ 0·01	+ 535406	+ 2852327	+

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

FLOATING A WRECK BY COMPRESSED AIR.

The attempt now being made to raise the warship "Yankee" illustrates a new method, of floating a sunken wreck by means of compressed air. It is the first time this method, invented by Mr. John Arbuckle, has been used for a U. S. warship. Its efficiency, however, had been previously proved by the raising of the "Bavarian," of 12,000 tons, which had sunk on the rocks of the river St. Lawrence. The old method of floating a sunken vessel consists in first of all patching it up so as to render it water-tight, and then pumping out the water. In the new method there is no need to patch up the bottom, but the sides and roofs must be made airtight.

HOW IT IS DONE.

Air supply pipes are then led down to the various compartments, and the compressed air forced in expelling the water through the bottom. This is continued until the level of the water inside the vessel is down to the highest point of the perforation of the hull. The capacity of the various compartments and the weight of the vessel being known it can be calculated how much compressed air will be required.

RAISING THE "YANKEE."

"In 1908 the "Yankee" went on the "Hen and Chickens Reef" in Buzzard's Bay. Attempts to raise it by the ordinary methods failed, and bids were asked from private wreckage companies. Mr. John Arbuckle, the inventor of the new method, was the only bidder, and work was commenced October 21, 1908. The water was driven out of various holds by compressed air, while the engines and boiler rooms were emptied by pumping. In 45 days the wreck was successfully floated. While it was being towed off, however, an accident happened and it sank again at the entrance of New Bedford Harbour. Operations on the new plan, with special precautions, however, are now going on, and it is expected to raise the wreck successfully shortly. An interesting article in the "Scientific American" describes and illustrates this important work.

AN EARTHQUAKE WARNER.

Working on the theory that earthquakes are preceded by certain electro-magnetic disturbances, Padre Maccioni, an Italian savant, has invented an instrument which gives warning some minutes before a shock. With it he has received notice of two earthquakes occurring about 10 miles from his laboratory four minutes before the earth waves affected his seismograph.

ROMAN INK.

An interesting discovery of Roman ink is recorded from Haltem in Westphalia. It was found near the site of the fortress of Aliso, erected by Drusus in 11 B. C. In a bronze vessel there is a dried-up mass consisting chiefly of soot and tannate of iron. Prof. Kassner has decided that it is a Roman ink pot with the remains of the writing fluid.

INSTANTANEOUS RADIOGRAPHS.

One of the difficulties of photographing by means of the X-rays is the long exposure required. A German inventor, however, has devised a form of induction coil by means of which a sudden and very intense spark can be obtained. By using this an instantaneous radiograph can be taken. The interrupter in the primary circuit of the coil is replaced by a fuse—a small silver or copper wire. This melts when the proper intensity is reached, the circuit is suddenly broken, and there is an intense discharge. It is found that a radiograph can then be made with an exposure of from 1-50 to 1-20 of a second. The fuse is easily replaced, and a large number of exposures can be made in an hour.

BEYOND THE MICROSCOPE'S POWER.

Workers with the microscope are often tantalised by the knowledge that there are interesting objects far beyond the powers of their best instruments. It has been recognised that it is not possible to study objects less than half a micron in diameter. A micron, it may be noted, is 1-1,000 of a millimetre, which is itself about 1-25in. Thus the smallest microscopic object is about 1-50,000in. in diameter. By means of what is known as the ultra-microscope, objects of 1-50th the size of the above can be distinguished.

THE ULTRA-MICROSCOPE.

The ultramicroscope differs from the ordinary microscope only in the method by which the object is illuminated. In the latter very small objects are, so to speak, drowned in the brilliancy of the lighting, in the former the light falls, on these, leaving the rest in obscurity. The difference is best illustrated by the comparison of a room full of sunlight, and a darkened room through which a single beam of light is allowed to pass. In the latter we see clearly the dust particles in the air which are quite invisible in the former. In the ultra-microscope the necessary darkened chamber with the single beam of light is secured by a simple system of prisms and lenses.

LIVING PICTURES OF MICROBES.

One of the most remarkable applications of ultra-microscopy is that recently exhibited before the Academy of Science by Professor Dastre with the apparatus devised by Dr. Comandor. The latter has with great ingenuity combined ultra-microscopy with the photography of moving pictures. By means of photographic films pictures showing the life history of certain microbes can be thrown on the screen. One of the most interesting of these shows the struggle between the red and white corpuscles in the blood. The photographs are magnified some 10,000 to 20,000 diameters when thrown on the screen. A few years ago, it may be noted, Professor Metchnikoff was also able to exhibit the struggles of the blood corpuscles on the screen. Other workers have also occupied themselves with this subject, with important results.

PAPER AND CORROSION.

It is not an uncommon thing for corrosion and oxidation of bright steel objects to be caused by the presence of injurious substances in paper. This may be due either to free acids or chlorine compounds, or more frequently, especially, in the case of hard-sized paper, to the excessive use of aluminium sulphate, which is gradually dissociated by atmospheric influences. Another drawback associated with certain kinds of paper is the blackening (due to formation of sulphide) which it produces on articles of silver or copper. Owing to the growing use of paper of wood pulp prepared by digestion with sulphur compounds this blackening action is more prevalent now than formerly. In fact, it is asserted by Herr Klemm, in a recent investigation of this subject, that most, if not all, unbleached wood pulps of the sulphite and sulphate class contain traces of sulphur compounds that have a blackening action upon silver or copper; and that even bleached pulps may contain minute quantities of similar substances. Unbleached pulps prepared by the caustic soda process and mechanical wood pulps, however, are generally free from these sulphur compounds.

MODEL FLYING MACHINES.

The flying of model aeroplanes for prizes, which has been done almost weekly for some time past at the meetings of the Aeronautic Society, has been taken up by quite a number of boys in New York city, who have made some excellent records at this interesting and instructive sport. Contests are held weekly under the auspices of the West Side Y.M.C.A., where Wilbur R. Kimball, E.E., is giving a course of lectures upon aeronautics. Cups have been given as prizes by Mr. Louis R. Adams and by Mr. Wilson Marshall, whose 12-year-old son, Wilson Marshall, Jr., has won two legs of the Adams trophy with a biplane model of the Wright type. Propelled by a rubber band motor, this model, the planes of which are about 3 feet long, covered 64 feet 9 inches in its longest flight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 83, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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When You Have a Headache Don't Tie Your Head Up with a Wet Towel but take two of

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In less than twenty minutes you will have relief. Permanent relief, too, because Trezo Tablets go at the seat of the trouble and correct headaches in a natural way.

Trezo Tablets do not contain any poisonous or narcotic drugs. They do not contain Antifibrin, Antipyrin, Chloral, Morphine, and they may be given in all cases. We know they may be given where Headache Powders, Pills or Wafers would cause trouble instead of working a cure.

Trezo Tablets are equally useful in Neuralgia, Hemicrania, and nerve pains.

Of all Chemists at 12 annas per bottle. Refuse substitutes.

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COD LIVER OIL.

If you are run down try Waterbury's Medicalised Cod Liver Oil Compound. It contains pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil (rendered odorless and digestive by special process). Malt Extract Hypophosphites, Glycerine, Creosote and Guaiacol. It is very palatable and easy of digestion. Good for children and invalids. Accept Waterbury's only. Of all Chemists.

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Obtainable from all Chemists throughout India and Burma.

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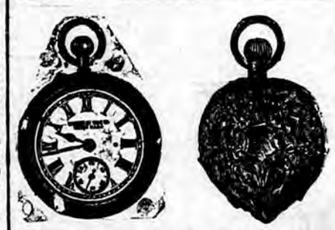

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FOR WET OR SHINE MARKS THE WELL DRESSED

POROUS HEALTHY AND RAINPROOFED THROUGHOUT

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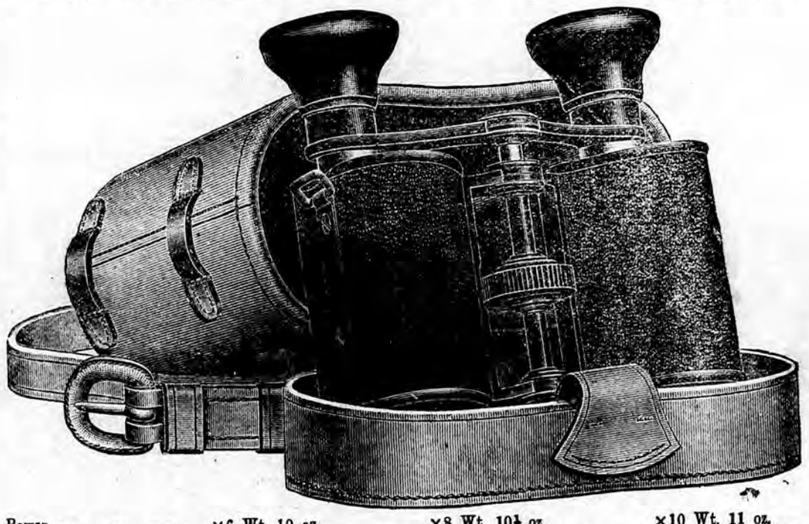
GOERZ PAGOR

A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE. ARMY AND SPORTING MODELS.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binocular has all the properties expected in the finest type of prismatic field glass, though smallar in size than the present Trieder Binoculars, or indeed, any other Prism glass. The "Pagors" are hand telescopes which are no larger than the ordinary opera glass. Small, handy, and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in a pocket or in a lady's wrist bag without its weight or its size proving inconvenient. Small as the glass is, it is optically perfect. Its definition is particularly sharp and clear, and is equal from edge to edge of the picture. It has a large field of view nine times greater than that of the ordinary type of field glass while the power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in the glasses of the same size.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binoculars are focussed in the same manner as the ordinary opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel, a method much more accurate and convenient than the troublesome system of separately adjusting each eye-piece.



Power	×6 Wt. 10 oz.	×8 Wt. 10½ oz.	×10 Wt. 11 oz.
Price	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100	Rs. 122-8, Cash Rs. 110	Rs. 133, Cash Rs. 120

Complete with solid leather case.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

Lahore MAX MINCK & CO. Lahore

Our Military Model

WRIST WATCH.

GUARANTEED FOR 7 YEARS.

Testimonial.

FORT SANDEMAN, BALUCHISTAN.

MESSRS. MAX MINCK & CO. Lahore.

Dear Sir, 1st June, 1909.

As you would be interested to hear what an Excellent Watch your "Military Model" is I append a few particulars of one I bought from you in February 1905. It has never varied in spite of rough usage more than one minute per week, and I consider it a first rate timekeeper. Among other things, I have found it dust proof and on one occasion was on my wrist when I fell down a well. Not a drop of water got inside and it has gone just as well as ever, thereby proving itself absolutely watertight.

Your faithfully,

M. BIRD, I. A.

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In Nickel Case, Rs. 25; In Gun Metal Case, Rs. 27-8; In Silver Case, Rs. 30.

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It removes all SUNBURN, TAN, HEAT, and IRRITATION. Keeps the SKIN SMOOTH and WHITE. Prevents the attack of Mosquitoes.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

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SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

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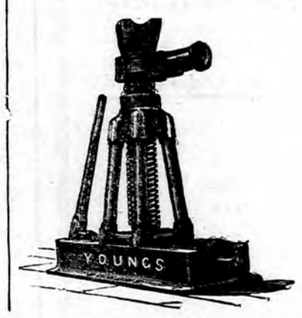

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